

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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THE SHANTUNG NOTES

June 19.

THE long statement issued in Tokio on June 10 and appearing in our telegrams yesterday, relative to the discussions between China and Japan, is to be welcomed if only because it puts the public in possession of all that has occurred. Immediately after the Treaty of Peace, under which "the German rights and interests in Shantung passed into the possession of Japan," became effective, that is to say last January, the Japanese Government requested the Chinese Government to open negotiations "relative to the restoration of Kiaochow to China and the settlement of details incidental thereto." At the same time it signified its intention of withdrawing the Japanese guards from the railway as soon as China had police ready to take their place. (This, in passing, Japan still adheres to her intention of doing). No reply having been received, Japan again pressed for negotiations on April 26; and on May 22 China replied that she could not negotiate, partly because she had not signed the Treaty with Germany, partly because the temper of the Chinese people would not permit of negotiation. To this Japan replies that as China had assented to the German rights passing to herself long before the Treaty was signed (this was one of the famous Twenty-one Demands) it does not appear to matter whether China signed that Treaty or not. She says that she remains ready to negotiate whenever China wishes to do so, and hopes that the latter will not hesitate to give her, Japan, an opportunity "to demonstrate by concrete actions a policy of fairness and justice towards China."

The tone of the note is certainly to be described as con-

ciliatory. It may, therefore, seem churlish to point out that it is easy for Japan, as the *beatus possidens*, in full enjoyment of everything that is worth having in Kiaochow, to make pretty speeches. Conciliation, under such conditions, is more likely to rasp than mollify the aggrieved feelings of the other party; and it cannot fail to be observed that if Japan really desires "to demonstrate by concrete actions a policy of fairness and justice towards China," there is not the slightest need for her to await the opening of any negotiations, which indeed, in the circumstances, could not fail to remind every onlooker of the "negotiations," in *Æsop's* fable, between the wolf and the lamb. China's contention that she cannot negotiate because she did not sign the Treaty with Germany appears perfectly valid. She refused to sign, notwithstanding the difficulty of the position in which such abstention would obviously place her, because she could not and would not agree to the wholesale assignment to Japan of the German rights in Shantung. To say that she had already agreed in 1915 is technically correct, but morally valueless as an argument, inasmuch as there is no earthly doubt that China only acceded to the Twenty-one Demands because she could not help herself, and that those demands were only presented and wrung from her because the West was so deeply engaged in the war that it had no time to spare for the East. If China had not presented her case at Versailles so badly, making all sorts of demands which a little reflexion would have shown her that the Powers had no time to consider, these facts would have received proper recognition and the Shantung clause would never have got into the Peace Treaty. In her predicament, China took the only course open to her in refusing to sign the Treaty. And if to-day Japan reminds her of the Twenty-one Demands, she can with far greater justice remind Japan that, when she de-

clared war on Germany, she did so partly, in her own words, to restore Kiaochow to China.

But to leave the question at this point is to allow an impossible position to drag on indefinitely, and to perpetuate a cause of bitter feeling and friction between the two countries. Moreover, other nations are interested in its settlement. At the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, held on March 26 last, it was indicated very plainly that Japanese occupation of Tsingtao meant the virtual exclusion of everybody else, foreigners as well as Chinese. That is no more than the common experience of all who have and do business in Tsingtao, nor is it even impossible to point to instances in which the Japanese authorities have deliberately tried to oust a British firm from property which it was intended to include in the Japanese reservation. The Chairman of the British Chamber, in the speech referred to, outlined the form of constitution which appears most desirable to apply in Kiaochow, and he further indicated that the Chamber would leave no stone unturned to secure such an arrangement. But it is difficult to expect any outside Power to intervene in the controversy until invited to do so by China. The Japanese Note leaves China to take the next step and the only possible one apparent for her is to appeal the whole issue to the League of Nations. That body, it has been well pointed out, is entirely different to the Conference of Versailles. It is not bound as the Conference was by any private undertaking given during the war. Moreover its adjudication would give an opportunity to Japanese liberalism to assert its influence. For Japan's policy in Tsingtao is still, as it has ever been, dictated by the military faction, and there is no lack of men of broader vision in Japan who are anxious for a fair settlement with China and to extricate their country from the false position to which the militarists have nailed her.

IS THIS A MODEL SETTLEMENT?

June 21.

HAVING, by the courtesy of the Captain and owners, received an invitation to be present at the reception on board Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.'s new steamer the Loongmow last Wednesday, we indicated to our industrious richa coolie that we desired to be conveyed in the direction of the French Bund and soon found ourselves surveying the handsome lines of the new craft from the vantage ground of Butterfield's wharf. The Loongmow is well built, strongly engined and handsomely upholstered. One remembered with a certain pride that twenty-one years ago the first steamship that ever sailed the upper Yangtze reached Chungking flying the British flag; and when our local firms undertake enterprise of this kind we shall console ourselves with the belief that the old country will hold her own in the new world that is to be as well as she did in the old days that have passed away for ever.

Looking from the deck of the Loongmow at the bustling scene along the Kinleeyuen wharf we were tempted to investigate the teeming life of our port at closer quarters and can truly say the experience was a shock to the complacency with which we have hitherto regarded this part of our model settlement. At the end of the wharf we found two latrines loudly proclaiming their existence by unmistakable signs. Yet other unmistakable evidence showed that they were inadequate for the purpose they were meant to serve. A putrid carcase of a dead animal was also exposed to the decomposing influence of the sun and air on the mud uncovered by the ebbing tide. Not a dozen yards away a sick man had laid himself down on the road-side and the evidences of his disease were but too plainly visible on his dirty, ragged clothes. Along the Kinleeyuen wharf coolies were carrying bags of flour on shoulders reeking with sweat. Three steamers lay between the godown and the pontoon where the load was deposited. Each man carried two bags a distance of close on a hundred yards and, I was told, the pay was half a cent for each trip. One man's only garment was insufficient to cover his nakedness and he had a strip of gunny-bag tied on as an apron but his skin showed brown through the

interstices. A game little chap was helping his father; the father carried three bags and the son trotted alongside with one, but alas! ere he had covered half the distance two of the bags toppled off his shoulder and the journey had to be made in two trips. The raggedest and dirtiest coolie of the lot stood by the roadside in a kind of a fit.

Not all the coolies were so badly off as those described and it seemed as though a very little help judiciously administered would go a long way towards mitigating the suffering of those whose labour contributes to the prosperity of our city. Surely a coolie has a right to as much comfort as, say, a horse. For our own protection, if no higher motive will appeal to us, we should see to it that the sanitary conditions under which these men exist are improved. Cholera has made its appearance in certain places and should it visit Shanghai it will find its most suitable culture-medium in the over-worked, under-fed coolie class. When we remember that these men are continually handling and carrying, in contact with their bare bodies, the food that we eat, the necessity that something should be done will be immediately recognized.

Shelters, on the lines of those provided in England by the Salvation Army, might be erected. Clean beds (boards and a straw mattress) should be provided at a reasonable (to a coolie) cost. There should be a supply of hot water for ablution purposes. The coolie is not dirty by choice; a bath is to him a luxury and he would gladly avail himself of it if it were possible to get it. There should be a locker in which he could keep his little belongings and a free clinic where the wounds received in the rough toil of his daily grind would be attended to. The annual loss on the working of such a shelter would not be very great and Shanghai, which gives so liberally to so many philanthropic schemes, might well purchase immunity from some of our commoner summer diseases at a cheap cost.

If this seems a preposterous amount of luxury to ask for, we might plead that each wharf should have a shed with seats and a "kong" of tea where the coolie would find a shade from the sun and a shelter from the rain while he is waiting for his next job.

STORM CLOUDS IN THE NORTH

June 22.

We have no wish to be alarmist; nor assuredly has Mr. Rodney Gilbert; but we think it right to call special attention to the serious warning which he utters to-day of the apparently deliberate cultivation of anti-foreign feeling by certain Northern officials. The Peking Government is notoriously without money: only a few weeks ago it was touting round the capital for the beggarly sum of \$22,000 to carry it over the week-end. It sees no prospect of obtaining any from abroad. Its troops are unpaid, and student propaganda has done much to let them know, at least in the capital, with whom they have to settle. Now a new danger threatens in the person of General Wu Pei-fu, declaring openly that he is going to Peking to drive out the men who have so long misruled this country. Would it be surprising if they or their agents tried to find a scapegoat in regions where student propaganda has not yet penetrated, where people are ignorant and passions easily excited?

It should be emphasized that "anti-foreignism" among the Chinese people is and always has been, or at least with exceptions so scanty as to be negligible, a manufactured quality. Left to themselves there are no friendlier, more kindly, more peaceable folk in the world than the Chinese. But the whole history of China's dealings with the foreigner proves that they are not let alone. Again and again they have been secretly incited by their officials for the latter's private ends. It is a serious thing to suggest that, at this period of China's relationships with foreign nations, any Chinese official should stoop to repeat the trick. But Governments are only composed of individuals, that of China especially; and things may very well be done, or be allowed to be done, secretly by unscrupulous members, without the knowledge of the whole body and even in spite of its chief representatives.

We know well how perilous it is to prophesy and we are extremely reluctant to hint at dangers which may not, we sincerely hope will never, be realized. But we do not forget how, twenty-one years ago, Dr. Arthur Smith, writing in these columns from northern Shantung, predicted the Boxer rising a year before it happened

with singular accuracy. And it cannot be ignored that Peking's circumstances are well nigh desperate. Undoubtedly the alarmist reports now current are partly the usual device to frighten the foreigner into lending a little more money. But Mr. Gilbert, whose information on Chinese affairs is exceptionally good and who does not deal in sensationalism, tells us that the Anfu partisans are genuinely alarmed for their own safety. The situation is one that needs to be watched closely.

WHEN WAGES RISE

June 22.

THE railwaymen in England have had a further increase in their wages, not justified, we are told by the Government, by higher cost of living, but "only to be defended on the ground of the desire for improved status." Were we sure that it would bring that improved status we might be thoroughly satisfied with it, but unfortunately we cannot be. At the best it seems rather the singling out of one class for betterment at the expense of the many. It will react upon those others, and with the probability of renewed demands from all quarters we may see a repetition of the vicious circle once more. A further point should likewise be considered. For the first time for many months the soaring price of commodities has been checked, if in fact prices are not already on the downgrade. This downward movement it is which will effect a real improvement in the position of the workers, and not an artificial inflation of wages.

Of course there are war bonuses which have been granted to meet the greater cost of living, but the tendency to-day is no longer to regard them as such. Is it likely that the workers will ever let slip through their fingers anything they have wrung either from the employers or the country during these past years? Hardly. And if the country, as represented in this case by the Government, finds it so difficult to refuse an advance in wages, it will be liable to precipitate a revolution should it attempt to reduce them in a more happy future when lower prices do not bear so heavily upon the people. From the economic point of view, accordingly, the present advance can hardly be regarded

as sound, but unfortunately democracies are liable to be weak upon economics.

And now what of the distressed middle classes, what effect is this latest government pronouncement likely to have upon them? Their sympathies of old were on the whole with the employing class, but their bitter experience of having to bear the brunt during the last few years of all collisions between Capital and Labour has caused opinion to veer considerably. They were inclining towards Labour to a notable extent until the railway strike gave them a very rude shock, but doubtless the memory of that is dimming. And to-day, when they see that one section of Labour has forced the Government to grant increased wages on account of a "desire for improved status," it is natural for their thoughts to turn once more to Labour. These many months Labour has been holding out a hand to them, and has shown them many successes. They will have difficulty in seeing any fundamental difference between government under Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Asquith, and to many it must now appear that only by a wholehearted entry into the Labour Party can salvation be found from their difficulties.

OUR FAR SPREAD EMPIRE

June 23.

To those who for years have been dreaming of an Empire Parliament, Lord Milner's speech in the House of Lords may not be particularly encouraging. Difficulties even seem to be in the way of an Imperial Conference meeting with that frequency which would ensure a common policy and common lines of thought throughout His Majesty's widely scattered dominions. The return of peace has naturally broken that intimate touch within the Empire which was established during the war when Dominion statesmen came to London and there rendered inestimable service to the cause. But we are convinced that this is only a temporary loss, and in the course of the next few years a natural process of evolution will bring about the desired end. Apparently we are not yet within measurable distance of a Federal Parliament sitting in London with Home Rule not only for Scotland and Ireland, but

likewise for England, and the Empire speaking to the world with one voice through an assembly whose members would be drawn from the very corners of the earth. That is a noble conception, a fitting culmination to the work of our great empire statesmen. But it is not yet, and we have to search for a basis which will keep every one of our dominions and the mother country *en rapport* with each other till the processes of time remove present difficulties. But even now we can see these disappearing, not gradually but swiftly, for science is become the handmaiden of Empire, and native courage will do the remainder.

In this work of linking up our loosely-knit realm three names will rank with those of the statesmen whose foresight has made it possible. These are Brown and Alcock of Atlantic fame and Ross Smith, the hero of the Australian flight. It is at a moment like the present that we see the full import of their adventurings in the air. They have taken the first steps in achieving the end for which Lord Milner is hoping. Our scientists and our aircraft manufacturers and organizers have now an equal task before them. These pioneers of Empire flights have demonstrated how Canada can be brought within a day's reach of London and how Australia is little more than three days away. The others have to convert these performances into practical, every-day journeys, as safe to the passenger as our navigators and shipbuilders have made the voyages of our ocean liners. There is nothing visionary in this conception. Without question we are on the threshold of achievements which will eliminate distance more surely than telegraphy or wireless have done. For with these rapid means of communication at our disposal we shall retain the personal touch between all parts of the Empire which was secured at the cost of considerable sacrifice throughout the war, but which is invaluable if we are to maintain that unrivalled spirit of co-operation. Our airmen and manufacturers are alive with enterprise; the air seems to give them that wide understanding which the broad stretches of the sea have given to our sailors, and it only remains for the Government to take advantage of this spirit and with the vast resources at its com-

mand to push forward the inauguration of these services.

Probably never in history has the time been so propitious as the present for the indissoluble welding together of the Empire. Our late common danger has taught us many lessons, but a few years of peace and prosperity would cause us to forget them, although, let it be said in passing, we are not likely ever to become oblivious to the value of sea power. Without it the Empire would long since have crumbled away. The visits of the Prince of Wales to the overseas countries are a striking proof of our present unity, of the loyalty of each part of the Empire to the other, and we must use this favourable moment to its best purpose. And we believe that this can be best done by the hastening of those Empire communications to which we have referred. Once these are in being the rest will follow as a matter of course. As a nation we are not good at cast-iron appliances for getting our work done. We thrive upon flexible codes, and everywhere insist upon great latitude in our method of doing things. That is our salvation, for under no other system could such an Empire, scattered over the seven seas, have progressed upon lines converging to a common end. Nor shall we be scrapping this system when we have even the remotest parts within easy journey of London. Rather the diversified elements there gathering will keep it alive.

HOT WEATHER TEMPER

June 24.

A FRIEND of ours has a phrase which he applies as a solution, if not a solvent, of all the disputings which do so easily beset us, from quarrels at the club bar to political revolution. "Hot weather temper" he says: and removes himself quietly to the contemplation of cabbages and the philosophies of a poultry yard. There has been no hot weather yet, but some very damp trying days, and already there are signs of hot weather temper bearing its peevish fruit. Thus two correspondents have written during the past week to complain of ill manners in the trams, particularly, we regret to add, of Japanese. This letter was rather too long for publication, especially as the instances of rude-

ness cited were of the kind more easily felt than describable in print. But Japanese readers, whose nation has a fine name for old-fashioned courtesy, might take note. Another reader complains of the behaviour of clerks in the Chinese Postoffice. Well, postal employees all the world over have something of a name for tramping on the public. But we fancy a letter to the Commissioner would do more in such a case than many letters to a newspaper. And then there is the lady who writes from an outport—the letter was accidentally dated Shanghai—complaining that bachelors would sooner dance with young married women than unmarried girls. If we are not mistaken, the weather has been unusually hot and dry at the port from which this lady writes.

Small things have their parallel in big ones, even when not actually the beginning of them. China's history teems with instances of hot weather temper. Thus it was at the beginning of a summer that the Boxer movement came to a head. The revolution of 1911 did not actually break out until the early autumn; but it is a fair guess that the pent-up irritability engendered by the long summer months helped towards the final explosion, which its main instigator has indeed often told us was premature. The second revolution, engineered by Li Lieh-chun and the late Huang Hsing and Chen Chi-mei in the summer of 1913, occurred in unusually hot weather. Chang Hsun's abortive attempt to revive the Empire in July, 1917,—the Empire of a week—coincided with some of the hottest days of the year. It is not, perhaps, without significance that the greatest war of all time began in August, an abnormally hot August too. And now, again, we have just had Mr. Rodney Gilbert's warning of the growing feeling of anti-foreignism observable in the less enlightened parts of north China, of the straits in which officials find themselves and the grave possibility of their trying some desperate trick to extricate themselves. Also it may be seen on another page to-day that the Chinese Press, which has latterly been preaching that anything would be better than more fighting, now begins to ask whether even civil war might not be preferable to the present intolerable scheming and deadlock. And might one not see in

hot weather temper some explanation of the extraordinary phenomenon of Chinese merchants, renowned throughout the world for their honourable dealing, now trying every means of getting out of inconvenient contracts?

It may be no more than a coincidence that if ever there is "trouble in China" it seems invariably to break out in hot weather. The state of the harvests, according to some, has much to do with it. But science, we believe, supports our friend's dictum. The sun's rays beating down vertically act as an irritant. We cannot endure their intensely actinic power and become supercharged with electricity. (Presently, no doubt, some scientist will write in, scoffing at our use of terms and quarrelling with our deductions: and we shall reply, "Hot weather temper"). It is a commonplace that Southern Europe is more inflammable, more "sudden in quarrel," than Northern. And the renowned "*phlegme britannique*" is perhaps nine-tenths due to centuries of living under grey, equable skies. Whether Europeans suffer from hot weather temper in the tropics we do not know; if so, one fancies that it is a passing phase, yielding presently to listlessness born of sapped vitality. But here, where we have a real cold season to refresh us, the contrast in the general and individual temper is most marked. This year, moreover, we appear to be entering summer under the extra disadvantage of nerves strained by a most trying financial period. There is no special remedy to apply, no Joshua to bid the sun stand still upon Gibeon. But just as Mrs. Malaprop said that, in marriage, it is best to begin with a little aversion, so a touch of pessimism seems the soundest way of regarding the future. For if one is not agreeably disappointed, one can, still more agreeably, say, "I told you so."

PEKING, June 18.—The President received the new Belgian Minister, M. Robert Everts, in audience this morning. After presenting his credentials M. Everts handed to the President a letter from the King of the Belgians.—Reuter.

PEKING, June 23.—The President to-day gave a luncheon in honour of Sir Beilby Alston, prior to the latter's forthcoming departure on furlough. Amongst the guests were Mr. Clive, Mr. Barton and Sir R. P. S. Head.—Reuter.

THE REVIVAL OF EUROPE

June 25.

MR. OTTO KAHN, the well known American financier, has expressed the most hopeful views of the future of Europe. In particular he says that France and Italy are working much harder than report usually credits them with. This is extremely satisfactory, for as regards France we have perhaps been inclined towards obsession over the strikes which irresponsible Labour leaders have caused, and in Italy the Socialists have shown too great a favour for Bolshevism to allow us to be completely reassured as to her rehabilitation. The recovery of Britain, as shown by the improvement of sterling exchange on New York, is not surprising, for our resources are great enough to weather most storms, although the fall in the value of the pound was a distinct warning. American critics, however, have been surprised by the rapid recovery of Belgium, whose exports are a steadily mounting figure. In her case she started after the armistice with less damage to her industries than did France, and the will to work displayed itself more quickly in her case than in many other countries. In France and Italy, where Mr. Kahn has been investigating conditions, he finds a return to this frame of mind, and it is an event to be welcomed.

In considering this subject of hastening the revival of Europe we are faced with conditions other than those of mere trade. Politics play almost as great a part, and we can understand that the late friction between Great Britain and France, now we trust happily settled, puts a drag upon French enterprise. France more than any other country has a just fear of danger through the revival of Germany. It is thus but natural to find her merchants doubtful of the future, the more especially as the suspicion has been aroused that Britain has been leaning too much towards Germany and showing too great a tenderness for her future. Unfortunately on the surface there seems some ground for this, although we feel certain that for all time the people of Britain and those of France feel united, however much politicians have failed to give expression to the sentiment. In the first place the

British Prime Minister, except when Agadir called him forth in his true colours, had been too long associated with those who were flirting with Germany, and such a record takes long to live down. Then secondly, there are all the books which have been written by the German military and naval leaders. The "perfidious Albion" theme of the old days is as nothing to what the German writer makes it to-day. These writings, it is only to be too much feared, have achieved the desired end, for their influence was never negligible.

But improvement is visible in the relations of the two countries. The responsible press of England deprecated any weakening of our partnership with France, and in doing so made the real feeling of the country clear to our neighbours across the Channel. But an even greater step appears to have been taken, the fixing of the German indemnity on a cash basis. This has waited too long, but now that concrete figures are being mentioned, France can feel that we are safeguarding her interests. And when the Allies let Germany know in no uncertain voice that it is a minimum of which we talk, and when they at length ignore her alternate brag and snivelling, we shall see a better feeling restored among our Allies. In the happy position resulting from our insularity we are apt to forget the colossal injury wrought to France by the German invasion, we are apt to under-estimate the courage which is required of her industrialists to repair the damage and restore her trade—a courage necessarily the greater when the menace of *revanche* a quarter or half a century hence cannot easily be ignored. Suffering less material damage, Belgium is the more ready to go forward, but the thought of having to bear the brunt of another war, possibly alone, must react on the nerves of France, already sorely tried by those years of struggle. We have tried to explain the causes for this, the misunderstandings which a franker diplomacy and more courageous utterance by our political leaders would have avoided. These are matters of regret to that great body of people in Britain who have learned during the war to know and appreciate the French as never before, but which we believe are now being removed by the latest meetings of the Allied statesmen and the more certain manner of their decisions.

NOTES & COMMENTS

New Chinese Bible

In a number of the "Literary Digest" which has just come to hand there is an interesting article on "The New Chinese Bible," a revised translation into Mandarin. It was at a meeting of American missionaries in Shanghai in 1890 that the first attempt was made to translate the Bible again into Chinese. Since Morrison's adventure the translation into Mandarin colloquial had been circulated widely, but apparently no missionary had either the time, patience or skill to improve upon it. Now, however, it is said that the new translation will bear the same relation to its predecessor as did the "King James' Version" to those preceding it in England, and just as the latter Bible played so important a part in developing the English language, so it is thought that this Chinese Bible will greatly help to unify and standardize Chinese speech. It is expecting a great deal to say that, but the stabilizing effect of the 1611 Version, and the works of Shakespeare which preceded it did much to define standards of the English language; and if the new translation does as much for Chinese, it will have served a great mundane purpose, in addition to forming a spiritual weapon for the conversion of China to Christianity.

The Profiteers

More and more comes out daily about our profiteers. The landlords seem to be bearing the brunt of the onslaught at the moment, not always with due regard to the facts in respect of foreign house property, so it is just as well to have a look at the other side, and point out how tenants are profiteering. There is one admirable example. The tenant of a house in Avenue Joffre, for which he pays Tls. 80 per month, is known to be now occupying a flat in town at Tls. 120. And he has sub-let his Avenue Joffre house for Tls. 300 a month. That is flagrant profiteering if there ever was a case, and we fancy that only the most rapacious of landlords are able to cap it. Another case comes from Hongkew where it has been found that out of some 28 houses which were let on leases about a dozen are no longer occupied by their tenants. The latter are living in Chinese houses, and apparently making a good thing out of sub-letting. We believe that in most leases a clause is inserted forbidding sub-letting without the permission of the landlord, but apparently it is not strictly enforced in all cases. In view of the allegations of profiteering which are now being flung about, it would appear to be the duty of the landlords, not only for their own good name but also for the protection of the community against such cases as we have quoted, to see this clause enforced.

Britain's Recovery

The most cheerful and convincing sign of Britain's recovery from the war is the rise in the cross-rate between London and New York. Last Friday it touched 4, the best that it has been since the end of November when the sagging tendency was becoming more and more pronounced. For this we have largely to thank the sound work of our financiers, but that has been possible only owing to our reviving foreign trade and the ability of the country to carry the huge burden of taxation which our leaders have demanded. There is always one feature in regard to this particular cross-rate which should not be lost sight of—Sir Auckland Geddes recently emphasized it—that not only is London the exchange for the United Kingdom but very largely for Europe, and it has to bear the effect of the whole of the disorganization of the European markets. With this in mind, we can feel that events are showing Great Britain in a really stronger economic position even than the rises in sterling denote.

Tsingtao's Future

The British Chambers of Commerce of China are greatly to be congratulated upon the memorial regarding the future of Tsingtao which they have addressed to His Majesty's Minister in Peking, and of which a copy will be found on another page. As will be seen, the Chamber at Tsingtao, which none can surpass in its appreciation of the issues, has drawn up the memorial, which, however, receives the endorsement of the Association of all the Chambers. It is the first occasion since it was formed last November, that the Association has spoken out thus publicly on a question of such great importance, and if we may venture to say so, it is to be complimented on the clarity and reasonableness of its recommendations and the directness with which it goes to the point, avoiding all side issues of the "what you said he said I said" order. There is little doubt, we believe, that China would welcome the settlement proposed; indeed, on certain broad lines, such as control by an international council with Chinese equally represented, she has already indicated that this is her idea for the future of Tsingtao; and there is certainly nothing by which the best interests of Japan, farsightedly viewed, can suffer. It is sincerely to be hoped that the clear and satisfactory proposals here laid down will not be allowed to be confused by controversy over what has or has not been technically agreed to in the past years. The Twenty-one Demands and the Shantung clause of the Peace Treaty are morally indefensible and until they are dropped there will be friction and ill feeling in the Far East whereby none will in the long run suffer more than Japan. We hope that the Association's memorial will receive the attention that it so amply merits.

Propaganda

At least two Russian news agencies from the north have been engaged during recent weeks in plentifully plastering Shanghai newspaper office with news: at least we imagine other offices are equally well attended to in this respect with ourselves. We must regretfully add that the said news is not of the kind which can, in present circumstances, be accepted. Some is a repetition of Moscow wireless, some from Vladivostok and other places. Practically all appears to be ingeniously contrived to show what a beautiful thing Bolshevism is. Now we do not say that these messages are untrue, or that Russia may not be recovering from her madness. We simply say we do not know: and the reports from Russia are so conflicting that those of obviously Bolshevik origin cannot be accepted at face value. What is needed is that some absolutely dispassionate, international commission should visit Russia and go, untrammelled, where it pleases: no cursory inspection by Labour delegates, pre-disposed to be kind, and only allowed to see what the Soviet pleases, will satisfy anybody. Until evidence of the kind mentioned is forthcoming there is but one proper destination for agency news, reeking of propaganda.

A German Appeal

By the mail just arrived we have received a couple of letters from Germany. One an advertisement—not even prepaid—comes from Hamburg, and if the sender, a fancy goods dealer, had enclosed a stamped envelope he might have had it back. The other comes from the Burgomaster of Emden and is in the form of a letter to the editor, which incidentally would have been more appreciated had it been in English. It would also have made the member of the staff who essayed its translation feel less like one Beetle, some of whose efforts in the same line have been mentioned by Kipling. The letter is described as a cry of distress addressed to all friends of humanity, and it describes conditions in Emden where 95 per cent. of the children are said to be suffering from malnutrition. It also points out the lack of many articles of food and clothing, and asks for assistance from friends of humanity. We have no desire to reopen a controversy just closed, and are aware that the publication of this letter would enrage some while arousing sympathy in the breasts of others. But it may be pointed out that a committee is at work in Europe endeavouring to bring help to all countries which have suffered, and at the same time Germany's acts since the armistice must have alienated a great deal of sympathy from her populace. And above all the Allies have a very large quota of disabled soldiers and orphans to care for, and these must be their first care. Also, if Germans think that our dislike for cultivated hatred as an un-English taste means that we are anxious to advertise their goods, they are sadly barking up the wrong tree.

Open Air Concerts

Qui s'excuse s'accuse. And the same result may sometimes ensue from endeavours to excuse other people. Which is merely preliminary to saying that we must regretfully disagree *in toto* with the views advanced by our correspondent on the subject of open air concerts. No one underrates the good work that M. Paci did last winter nor wishes to do violence to the artistic temperament. But because a man can conduct a Beethoven symphony with a full orchestra does not appear to exempt him from conducting light music with an incomplete band when that happens to be the work he is paid to do. And if the band is incomplete, the greater reason why the best conducting is necessary in order to make good other inevitable deficiencies. We see no reason why M. Paci should not conduct the open air concerts and it would be interesting to know why he has not hitherto done so. As for the "stupendous task of a conductor while rehearsing," much of what the band has been giving this summer it has been playing for years past, while the rest of it is not of the kind that ought to trouble any musician worth employing. Herr Buck was doubtless "a horrid German," but no one will deny that he was a first-class musician, who none the less regularly conducted the open air concerts, as well as performances on race days. He may not have liked it, but he did it thoroughly and conscientiously just as scores of other men in Shanghai are doing what they dislike because it is their duty. We are sorry to speak sharply. But, if the concerts were very good in the winter, they are now very poor. And there are only five a week. Why none on Fridays and only one on Saturdays, even though June is well forward?

The Retort Pertinent

We do not know whether to call it the retort courteous in this case, although that phrase is so sanctified by use that it covers a multitude of cases. The circumstances of this particular story are that last week a landlord wrote dunning one of his tenants for his rent. Presumably the letter was a strong, virile specimen, intended to bring the receiver to a sense of his delinquencies. But the only effect it had was that the landlord received the letter back again, and pinned to it was a slip of paper containing the following: "You don't want to send that letter. Put it in the stove. That's the way I do when I have written a letter while I am mad. It's a good letter, and you have had a good time while writing it, and feel better. Now burn it and write again." We are not aware of the style of letter the landlord now means to write, but if he wants the material for a really spicy rejoinder, he might be able to find hints in some of Lord Fisher's writings.

Popular Idols

Shanghai is indulging in a little hero worship, but it is difficult to say which of two heroes it most admires. Admiration is divided between General Tan Yen-kai and General Wu Pei-fu, the former, perhaps, having captured more of the popular imagination through his dramatic eviction of the detested Chang Chin-yao from Hunan. Even here, well removed as it is from that unhappy province, the hatred of Chang is intense. At the same time there is much solid hero-worship for Wu Pei-fu who has menaced the Anfu stronghold, and this among the business people. Behind all a great hope exists. Opinion inclines to the belief that Tan Yen-kai and Wu Pei-fu were in collusion regarding Hunan, or at least they had an understanding, and with this belief current the idea has arisen that they might work together for the good of the country.

The Republican Choice

Japan is apparently greatly relieved over the choice of Senator Harding as Presidential candidate by the Republican Convention. Some of the papers take the attitude that it is just as well that General Wood was not chosen, as in the event of his election he might have given the country a militarist tendency. This, however, is largely a means of cloaking their joy over the defeat of Senator Johnson. It was felt that if Mr. Johnson obtained the nomination it would give an impetus to the anti-Japanese agitators who side with the fire-eating Senator. Of course, it is not yet certain that the latter may not bring off some coup, which has, in fact, been more than threatened by his supporters, but for the time being the feeling in Japan is that the political sky in America is clearer. Senator Harding is regarded as a safe man, and as a moderate conservative the Japanese papers hail him as a good compromise between General Wood and Senator Johnson. It may be remarked here that not only in Japan is Senator Johnson's defeat regarded with satisfaction, but likewise in Europe where the irreconcilable attitude he took up upon the peace treaty has not endeared him to the people.

The Wider Vision

A few days ago we commented upon the irony of the proceedings at the Republican Convention in Chicago, when a platform was drawn up which would permit of America doing its "full duty to humanity and civilization," by the men who appeared to have done most to thwart that accomplishment. It is, therefore, all the more important, as showing how far the politicians are from representing the true America, to emphasize the genuine feeling expressed in the publications of business men who represent the real strength of the

country. As indicating this feeling we may quote the following from the circular of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York:—

There are unmistakable signs that in spite of the Senate's failure to ratify the treaty of peace with Germany, with all that it involved in the way of financial and economic consequence to Europe and the United States, this country may yet undertake such a participation in the affairs of the outside world as will re-establish its reputation for enterprise and humanity. There now seems greater likelihood, however, that this prospective extension of assistance to stricken Europe will come rather through the initiative and vision of the business men and bankers than through the politicians.

The circular goes on to allude to plans for increased production as the answer to high prices, and in general holds out the hope that where the politicians have failed to grasp the situation, the business men will succeed. Until the devastated countries are doing their share of the world's work it is futile to expect a return to anything approaching the normal, and in facing this fact the business men are displaying a breadth of vision which shows the politicians in a very indifferent light.

The Hired Girl

Tragic reports come from America of the unbridled demands of servants, or as they used to be called if they are not now, the hired girl. From an average scale of £10 a month in pre-war days their demands have risen to £12, £15 and even £20. The "Times" New York correspondent quotes the case of a lady who "succeeded in interesting an experienced servant" (the phrase is good) at £20 a month, but was forced to forgo employing the woman when she demanded a private bath room. In other cases servants have left otherwise congenial employment—or declined to accept service even while out of a place—because they did not approve of the paper on the wall of the bed room they were to occupy. In one case a cook left her place because there was not room in the garage for her Ford car. With the approach of the season in which many New York families move to the mountains or the seashore for the summer, it is a common thing, we read, for a housewife seeking domestic help to be confronted in an agency by some such question as this:—"Where do you go for the summer?" Perhaps the answer might be "the Berkshires." In any event it is exceedingly probable that she would be met with this:—"Oh, I couldn't think of going to the Berkshires. I don't like it there." Another serious aspect of the situation is that servants have practically taken it upon themselves to dictate how many children shall be in a family. Some will condescend to work where there are two; others think that one is enough. In the latter respect at least, there seems to be room at home for the energies of those who are so earnestly setting out to reform Europe.

Frenzied Finance

In one of its publications a business firm in America has been endeavouring to enlighten its readers about financial matters in China. The article in question is entitled "China's Amazing Banks", but after reading one illuminating paragraph the conclusion might well be reached that the article is more amazing than Chinese banks can ever hope to be. "The tael," we are informed, "is a weight of silver not a coin, and has a fluctuating value of about \$1.33. Cash are copper coins held together by means of square holes through the centre, and thus strung, they are known as sycee." Exactly. We shall be very happy to meet anybody who will take our strings of copper cash and credit us with their weight in sycee. Upon this theory we see no reason why difficulties over the June settlement and the piece goods crisis as well as the government's pecuniary embarrassment should not all vanish. Chinese merchants have also several exchange contracts to meet shortly, but there need be no difficulty in financing them. All they have to do is to train their strings of cash to make a noise like sycee, and the trick is accomplished. And we should really very very much like to meet this

Subtle alchemist that in a trice
Life's leaden metal into gold
transmutes.

The Nikolaievsk Tragedy

The wiping out of the Japanese garrison and civilian community at Nikolaievsk has created a strange medley of feeling in Japan. Both parties have seized upon it for their own ends, but so far as we can see the militarists have failed entirely to secure the bolstering up of the Siberian expedition which they had hoped. There is no doubt that the tragedy has stirred the Japanese deeply, but from the rank and file comes no demand for extensive military operations in the nature of retaliation. Rather are they content with the demand that, where their countrymen are already stationed, the Government should afford ample protection. In other circumstances we might have expected to hear a general demand for war. But while we believe this absence is significant of a changing political thought, it must be borne in mind that one factor has been exploited to the full. The Opposition has seized upon the case to undermine the Cabinet, whose prestige has already been weakened through the financial crisis. Pointing out the failure of the Government to send relief to Nikolaievsk when trouble threatened, the Opposition leaders are turning the anger of their supporters against the whole Hara administration and away from the Reds and Partisans. The Siberian expedition has for long been unpopular, and this attitude will tend to make it more so.

CHINESE POLITICS

HUNAN CLEARED OF NORTHERNERS

**Southern Troops Gladly Received—Their Good Behaviour—
The Execrated Tuchun Chang Chin-Yao Fled**

THE SOUTH HOLDS HUNAN

From Our Own Correspondent

Siangtan, Hu., June 8.

The Chamber of Commerce and the local Red Cross official waited yesterday upon Generalissimo Chang and were assured by him that he would gladly fight outside the city rather than in the streets if choice were given him. Siangtan houses are largely made of "wattle and daub," hence the desire of the populace that no battle be fought outside of their front doors! The city is panic stricken. Blacksmiths are doing a roaring trade in iron bars and bolts. Builders are busy in bricking up entrances to shops. Everyone is looking for a better hole in which to hide. Amongst those to escape to-day on a Butterfield launch was the local Chief of Police. Not fifty miles distant is Liling and it suffered no less than Louvain. Liling, two years ago, endured the full agony of looting, burning, and massacre. And are not some of the assassins billeted to-day in Siangtan? Events are moving rapidly. Southern emissaries are in the city. Pourparlers have begun in the hope that bloodshed may be averted. Present hopes are that the Northern troops will retire to Changsha if the Southern leaders will guarantee to them a safe retreat.

Flight of the Northern General

Siangtan, June 12.

This important city of 300,000 persons is slowly recovering from the convulsions into which it was thrown by the severe warfare of the past two days. At ten o'clock on the 11th the Northern forces in their entirety assembled on the banks of the Siang and rapidly filed into the awaiting junks. The Generalissimo, Chang Ching-tang had gone on board a Chinese gunboat (of the monitor type) on the previous day, the general impression being that he would take his troops upstream to meet the Southern attack. The invading forces rapidly grew in numbers, through forced night marching and "having no stomach for the fight" the General steamed down river accompanied by 10 steam launches towing over a hundred junks all fully laden with the retreating braves.

They expected to put up a resistance 30 li south of Siangtan and to guard the railway from Changsha to Chuchow. The South, however, followed them up by a further night march, hence the further retreat to Changsha.

The fighting in the immediate vicinity of Siangtan was skirmishing of a severe type. The dead number some scores but the slaughter in Paokinfu was even greater. Over a hundred casualties are being treated in the Presbyterian Hospital and many of these are hopeless cases and of a ghastly nature. The Mission Refugees were crammed. Over 500 Northern prisoners are being cared for in conjunction with the Red Cross Society.

CHANGSHA REJOICES

Tuchun Chang the Hated Goes

From Our Own Correspondent

Changsha, June 12.

This is the greatest day of rejoicing I have ever known in Changsha. As I type these lines, there comes the sound of innumerable crackers which are being let off at every door to welcome the visitors. Little groups of eight or ten march along the crowded streets, their faces wreathed with smiles. Yesterday evening a gentleman who saw the Germans leave Belgium remarked on the similarity of the weary road-worn northern soldiers who had tramped all the way from Siangtan, found scant time here for a hurried meal and then started off again along the railway track. To-day, thousands of the poor wretches have arrived too scared to stay for a meal and subject to sniping from southerners who knew how to handle the rifles and bullets they had wrested from the northerners. Several hundreds have laid down their rifles unable to go any further. Now in the afternoon the real victors arrive looking as fresh after their thirty mile tramp as if they were starting rather than finishing the day and they must be like the Belgians reaching Belgium.

THE TUCHUN'S LAST DESTRUCTION.

About 3.30 a.m., a fire was started in the grand new buildings of the Tuchun Hsu by a thunderous explosion of dynamite. Shortly after, a second fire began at the civil governor's offices and showed itself to be an ammunition bonfire with numbers of star shells. A third fire rose outside the city gates. Everyone knew that was the signal for the departure of the Tuchun and the other northern troops. When daylight came crowded boats were leaving the banks, and practically all the northern soldiers in the city left.

There was much dread of looting. Refugees for women and children were much appreciated—if one

may judge from the numbers using them, though they were happily not really necessary. No shops were open through the forenoon hours as there was suspicion of robbers taking advantage of the defenceless state of the city. All sorts of improvised methods of dealing with the imaginary nuisance were prepared: red-coated braves with tridents; a few with very old types of shot gun, staves and what not paraded the streets. It is well that they have not been called to more active service.

CHANG CHIN-YAO THE HIGHWAY ROBBER.

Verily the city has cause to rejoice. No man has ever done so much to injure, so little to benefit as the highway robber who has extorted every dollar that he could. No trick has been too mean; no threat left unused that could bring grist to the mills. He has not executed anything like the number that one of his predecessors did; one has not heard much of torture. There has been no love of cruelty in itself, though it has been used unflinchingly if its result were likely to be dollars.

"The meanest spirit that fell from heaven" has found an appropriate dwelling place in Chang Chin-yao and his even more mean younger brother. He has been no mere miser. He has "enjoyed" the fruits of his money-making.

It is sad to see the miserable tools defeated and draggled. The bullying 7th has been true to bully-nature. They have been the most cowardly of all the Northern troops that have ever come into the province. Very few of them were far enough in the front to be inconvenienced in the retreat. Nineteenths of the bedraggled crowds to-day have been the once more duped 20th. They sided with Wu Pei-fu at Hengshan, but instead of coming out with him, stayed on to be made the vanguard and bear the brunt of the oncoming South. It is said that Fan Kuo-chang wanted to retrieve his blemished name.

The Southerners Arrive

Changsha, June 14.

On Saturday afternoon, the first high official of the Southern side entered the city. General Li was as honourably dirty as a warrior should be. He was dressed in the ordinary dark grey cloth uniform of the South with only shoulder straps to distinguish him from ordinary soldiers. How long he had worn the garb in which he entered the city without the chance of a change one would not like to say. His soldiers were as unwashed and as sunburnt as he.

The crackers were on the go all day on Sunday. After dark the loudest of greetings was given to General Chao Heng-ti. As soon as Gen. Chao had arrived, the city had a government. On Saturday, I wandered to the far back of the Tuchun Hsu without let or hindrance. The actual room in which Gen. Li was working was guarded by two worthy specimens of Hunan

warriors. One of them had managed to curl his rather long, but lanky legs on to the top of a small knick-knack drawing room table which he had appropriated for a seat. His companion seemed a mere lad in his teens. It was very interesting to watch the amount of sentry work these two did as well as the amount left undone. When I got in, the general was cuffing one of the soldiers and dismissed him with a couple of well-aimed (but not very harmful) kicks; he turned right round, shook hands with me and we plunged into business at once.

A FINE SPIRIT.

This morning when I went to call on General Chao, no one could get past the two street doors without proper authority and everything-within was in some sort of military order. The last time I went to greet Gen. Chao he was as road-stained as was General Li this time. But to-day, Gen. Chao was somewhat rested and quite well-groomed. He is one of the most courteous generals I have ever met. I shall never forget the fine way in which he treated not only myself but all others three years ago when for three days and nights before entering the city he had no sleep.

Two stories are current which I cannot vouch for as accurate—but neither of them is improbable, much less impossible as regards the spirit of the men of whom they are told.

THE CASE OF THE WULING MARU.

Last Friday evening a man was hacked to death on board the Japanese steamer, Wuling, while she was moored at the hulk at Siangtan. The "official" version makes out that the murdered man was one of the Japanese agents of the steamship line. The reason of the murder is that the unfortunate man was mistaken for Chang Chin-tang. The popular version is that the murdered man was Chang Chin-tang. A considerable amount of damage was done to the Wuling and also to the Japanese property at the steamer office. The sequel might easily be connected with the popular tale; not with the official—though there is no necessary connexion between the two. The Wuling left Siangtan at once and Changsha about 10 p.m. Chang Chin-yao left the city about the time of setting fire to his recently built house. He went on board Messrs. Jardine & Matheson's tugboat and forced the Chinese captain to start off. Some time after, the tug saw a British gunboat coming up river and hoisted the red ensign. But, the ensign was upside down. Of course, the gunboat ordered the tug to stop and at once found out the truth. The retreating governor was soon assured that he would have to fend for himself without the protection of the British flag and was offered the chance of being put on shore or of being brought back to Changsha. As luck would have it, one of the tug-boats towing Northern soldiers came along and took the governor on

board. The story lacks one element of poetic justice: it is said that only a few days before his flight, Chang Chin-yao bragged that he was not going to leave the province as did Tang Siang-min (who went a good part of the way in straw sandals). The intrusion of the tug-boat with Northern soldiers is a sorry interference with correct nemesis.

The Chinese press reports that the British gunboat in question was the Woodcock, commanded by Commander Halfhide. It is said that Chang Chin-yao tried to bribe the commander by offering him a neat little sum of \$50,000. That would improve his chances, wouldn't it?

BIG WORDS FROM PEKING

Reports from Peking to the Chinese Press are that General Wang Chan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh and Director of the Northern Forces which are to recapture Changsha, has telegraphed to the Capital stating that unless he receives "the modest sum of \$1,000,000" for expenses he will be unable to make a success out of his undertaking. This money, says General Wang, is to buy arms and ammunition and to pay off the soldiers.

The Cabinet has urged Chang Chin-yao not to flee from his post. He is ordered to remain at Yochow collect his men and put up a fight. "If you do not stay, and try to escape instead, you will be dealt with according to law," says the order. Whether or not Chang has received this message cannot be said, as Chang is nowhere to be found and it is very unlikely that he is going to remain and fight as ordered.

Generals Wang Chan-yuan and Wu Kuang-hsin, directors of the Northern Armies for the recapture of Hunan, have been ordered to do their duty and eject the Southern forces from Changsha. They are also ordered to keep an eye on Chang Chin-yao so that he does not leave Yochow. "Do not let him escape either by train or steamer," are the terms of the order.

A PEOPLE'S PROTEST.

The Kiangsu residents of Shanghai have telegraphed to Admiral Sah Chen-ping, acting Premier, asking him to convey to the President the following message:—

"Hunan has been having troubles for the past several years much to the suffering of the people. Something should be done to relieve them. There are three ways of doing this, namely (1) The Tuchun system must be abolished; (2) No new troops must be sent to Hunan; and (3) A military man must not be allowed to manage the civil affairs of the citizens.

"Please telegraph General Tan Yen-kai asking him to protect the people of Hunan. If he is unable to meet the wishes of the people, it will not be difficult for you to appoint a new man.

"The people must be saved. Although we do not belong to Hunan

Province we have the troubles of the Hunan residents at heart, therefore, we take this opportunity of putting forth our views."

YCHOW NOT FALLEN.

A Peking telegram of June 18 to the Chung Foo News Agency says:—

Regarding the killing of an American missionary at Yochow by mutinous (Northern) troops, the American Minister has lodged a protest with the Government.

It has been decided to bestow the Hunan Tuchunship upon Wu Kuang-hsin: his appointment will be announced when Wu has arrived at Yochow.

The report of the fall of Yochow is untrue; but the Southern Army have begun advancing against that city. Chang Chin-yao may be unable to hold it. The Joint Office of General Staff and War has twice telegraphed Wu Kuang-hsin, urging him to proceed to Yochow.

The Hunan gentry have told the President that Chang Chin-yao is certainly blameable for having lost Changsha; but that Chang Tsung-chang's and Li Kuei-yuan's sudden declaration of neutrality and their withholding troops from going to his rescue when the Tuchun issued the order to attack Hengshan have really caused his defeat.

Information has reached Peking from Hankow, in a message dated June 13, reporting the complete looting of the Reformed Church at Yochow and the murder of the Rev. Mr. Reimert. Eight foreigners (including six Americans, one German and one Englishman) sought refuge on board the Japanese gun-boat Saga which fortunately called at Yochow, and took them to Hankow. Thirteen girl students were also refugees on the same vessel.

The Villalobos, with U. S. Vice-Consul J. C. Huston on board, left Hankow last Saturday for Yochow in connexion with the recent attack on the missionaries by Chang Chin-yao's soldiers.

CHANGSHA MISSIONS GUARDED.

Hankow, June 18.

General Chao-ti, Tuchun of Honan, has been entrusted with the safety of the Changsha foreign Missions, who are well protected. General Wu Pei-fu is distributing his men at important points on the Peking-Hankow railway, including Fengtai, Shunth, and Yencheng.

Many wounded Northern soldiers are arriving at Wuchang. Fighting is reported to be at present in progress at Yochow. Foreigners relate that the Northern troops are still seeking refuge on both banks of the river, and straggling towards Hankow, whilst availing themselves of any place of temporary security on the way.—Reuter.

Peking, June 18.

The Cabinet has refused to allow General Chang Chin-yao to come to Peking.—Reuter.

Japanese Demands for Wuling Outrage

Peking, June 22.

It is officially announced that the Japanese Consul at Changsha has approached the Chinese Commanders there with reference to the looting by troops of the Wuling Maru, the murder of the N.K.K. submanager and the firing on the Japanese gunboat, Fushimi, demanding:—

(1) That the corpse of the murdered Japanese shall be handed over and protection assured to the persons receiving the body;

(2) That investigations shall be made into the circumstances of the murder;

(2) That safety of passage shall be granted to all boats on the river without molestation by the soldiers;

(4) That the circumstances of the firing on the Fushimi shall be investigated and assurances given that there will be no repetition of the occurrence; and

(5) That guarantees shall be given for the safety of the lives and property of Japanese.

The Consul adds that he proposes to ask General Tan Yen-kai to give such guarantees and also to demand compensation for the loss of life and property and the punishment of the guilty soldiers.—Reuter.

Special attention is called to the articles by Mr. Rodney Gilbert, on the situations in Peking and Hunan, appearing on pp. 808 and 810 of this issue

MONARCHY OR REPUBLIC?

Meaning of Northern Gathering

What is the real significance of the visit of General Chang Tso-lin, Inspector-General of the three Manchurian Provinces, to Peking? Why have Generals Tsao Kun and Li Shun been summoned to Peking? What is the reason for the movement on the part of General Wu Pei-fu in occupying the strategic positions along the Peking-Hankow Railway?

Some of the older Chinese have come to the conclusion that such movements as these are not at all in the best interests of peace. They believe that a monarchist movement is on foot and unless it is curbed, China will be a monarchy within the next month.

BACKING THE PRESIDENT.

On the other hand, it is said that these preparations have been made to protect the President, Hsu Shih-chang, against any possible aggression or coercion on the part of the Anfu clique. This may be correct, and there are many reasons in support thereof.

The aim of the movement is not merely to oust the Anfuites, but to strengthen the position of the President and the Chihli party, to join hands with the Canton party,

and Liang Shih-yi's Chiao Tung party and establish a temporary cabinet to sit until the country has settled down once more, and a permanent constitution has been framed.

We learn from reliable sources that long before the Hunan trouble arose, it was agreed between Peking and Canton that should the South succeed in ejecting the Anfu Tsuchun Chang Chin-yao, the province would be allowed to come under Southern control. This is the reason why the Chihli generals in Hunan withdrew their troops without fighting when the Southern soldiers were 50 miles away. It was pre-arranged that no fresh Northern reinforcements would be detailed to Hunan to fight against the South. It is thus possible to understand why Chang Chin-yao clamoured in vain for troops.

CABINET BUILDING.

Should there be peace between these parties, i.e. Chihli, Canton, and the Chiao Tung group, a temporary Cabinet will be formed of the following:—

President—Hsu Shih-chang.

Premier—Chin Yun-peng.

Minister of Communications—Liang Shih-yi or Yeh Kung-cho.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Wen Tsung-yao.

Minister of Finance—Chen Chin-tao.

Minister of Navy—Sah Chen-ping or Lin Pao-yi.

Minister of Army—Undecided: if the Minister of Navy is a Southerner then a Northerner will be given this post, or vice versa.

Minister of Interior—Undecided.

Minister of Justice—Undecided.

Minister of Education—Undecided.

It is expected that peace negotiations which are being held secretly by representatives of Peking and Canton will be completed in about six weeks' time by which date everything will be under control.

We are informed from a reliable source that General Tang Chi-yao did not authorize General Li Lieh-chun to sign on his behalf the recent manifesto issued by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and General Li.

THE PAOTINGFU CONFERENCE.

Peking, June 23.

General Chang Tso-lin's visit to Paotingfu has been the occasion of an important conference with Generals Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu and Hoen Pu, the last-named representing General Li Shun.

It is believed that General Chang Tso-lin is in full agreement with the President to secure the adoption of a definite programme, the main points of which are:—(1) the return to office of the Premier, Chin Yun-peng, with full liberty to reconstruct the Cabinet without interference from any party; (2) peace negotiations with the whole of the South but not with any

section; (3) the replacing of General Chang Chin-yao by an official of good prestige; (4) not to regard the Hunan incident as an act of war but to request the South immediately to withdraw its troops from Hunan.

General Chang Tso-lin's and General Tsao Kun's troops have occupied important points on the Peking-Tientsin Railway.

General Wu Kuang-hsin, following the apprehensive policy which the Anfu Club have been displaying recently, has for the third time submitted his resignation as High Commissioner in Hupeh and Hunan.—Reuter.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Canton Accuses Everybody

Wen Tsung-yao has communicated to Reuter a long manifesto by the Military Government in reply to the Shanghai manifesto.

The manifesto states, in part, that the Constitution must be defended from Marshal Tuan Chi-jui who is destroying it, and that the country must be saved because the Anfu Club, of which Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is the principal leader, is bartering away its sovereign rights. The manifesto continues:—

"Therefore there is no hope of success in defending the Constitution unless Marshal Tuan Chi-jui is put out of power and there is no hope of success in saving the country unless the Anfu Party is dissolved. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has allied himself with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and is doing his utmost to flatter him. Tang Shao-yi has joined hands with Wang I-tang and is eager to do him homage.

"Between Marshal Tuan Chi-jui on the one side and Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Tang Shao-yi on the other, secret agents have during the past six months frequently gone forward and backward, personal views have been exchanged and conditions, conducive to the private interests of both sides, have been agreed upon. According to the peace conditions President Hsu Shih-chang is to retire and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to fill his place. Wang I-tang will be Premier, Tang Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Tang Chi-yao, Inspector-General of Szechuan, Kueichow and Yunnan and Dr. Wu Ting-fang's son, Wu Chao-chu, Minister in Washington, while Dr. Sun Yat-sen will receive \$800,000 annually to stay abroad and keep quiet.

"While the Military Government is anxious for the restoration of peace, it hesitates to negotiate peace with any Anfuite like Wang, etc., etc.—Reuter.

Mr. Wen Tsung-Yao

We have received the following telegram from Mr. Wen Tsung-yao at Canton:—

"The rumour about my resignation is without foundation. Please contradict."

THE OLD PARLIAMENT AND CANTON

Another Denunciation

Members of the old Parliament in Shanghai have issued a manifesto denouncing the Tsen Chun-hsuan Government in Canton and asking that Mr. Tang Saho-yi be recognized as chief peace delegate for the Southwest.

The full text of the manifesto follows:—

"The attention of everybody concerned has been attracted to the manifesto issued by the four Administrative Directors (Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and General Tang Chi-yao, by his personal representative, General Li Lieh-chun) urging the resumption of internal peace negotiations. Some suspicious personages, not knowing the real state of affairs, asked whether or not Director Tang could represent the Southwest as chief delegate. This was because a few, who illegally used the name of the Military Government, sent out a circular telegram to the effect that a change had been made in the chief delegateship.

"This action made both Chinese and foreigners alike come to the conclusion that the Southwest was divided and conditions unsettled.

"It will be remembered that the chief delegate (Mr. Tang) was appointed by the then Military Government and his appointment was confirmed by Parliament." (Although Mr. Tang repeatedly sent in his resignation as chief delegate down to Canton it was not accepted and has not been accepted even up to the present time, is the contention of the members of Parliament. It was not until after Mr. Tang and his colleagues issued their famous manifesto several weeks ago, denouncing Tsen Chun-hsuan and his party, that he was "dismissed" by the Tsen Chun-hsuan military government.)

"Now after the members of Parliament and Administrative Director Dr. Wu Ting-fang, as well as the other administrative directors or their representatives had left Canton and decided to establish headquarters elsewhere, they issued an open circular telegram which stated that as the Military Government in Canton has no quorum it was automatically dissolved and all its orders are null and void.

"Mr. Tang is the best suited man to negotiate peace. He has been given full power by the Military Government and ourselves. There is absolutely no necessity for a change.

"If Tsen Chun-hsuan & Co. had abided by their original intentions to fight for constitutionalism there is no doubt that Mr. Tang would be recognized even by them as chief delegate.

"Not only has the illegal Government in Canton no power to dismiss Mr. Tang but it has no power whatsoever to change the chief delegate. The new Government, having issued its manifesto, cannot go back on its word.

"If the North is really desirous of having peace in the country they will be frank and negotiate with Mr. Tang who has full powers.

"We send this telegram in order that all concerned may not be led to any misunderstanding.

CHINA'S NEEDS

British Newspaper's Strong Advice

London, June 17.

The "Daily News," in a leading article to-day, emphasizes that the chief condition of China's assumption of her rightful place in the world is the healing of the breach between North and South and the consolidation of a Central Government, capable of commanding the respect of North and South alike. The journal urges courageous and farseeing statesmanship on the part of the Western nations, especially Great Britain, towards China, and suggests the remission of the remaining instalments of the Boxer Indemnity, the association of China with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as an equal partner and that China should be welcomed, not only to the Assembly, but to the Council of the League of Nations. The "Daily News" adds: "Nothing will more surely arouse China to the responsibilities of her nationhood than its recognition by the Western Powers."—Reuter.

THE JAPANESE NOTE

Chorus of Adverse Critics

Peking, June 18.

Newspaper comment in Peking and Tientsin with regard to the Japanese *communiqué* on the subject of Shantung is generally adverse.

The "Peking Daily News" describes it as a "Japanese whine."

The "Peking and Tientsin Times" says: "Although little interest has been displayed in Far Eastern affairs up to the present by the European and American press, the latter must have heard of the campaign of passive resistance, which has been in progress for more than a year. What opinion will be entertained of Japan's singleness of purpose when it is common knowledge throughout the world that the Chinese Government dare not take up negotiations, even if they would? The Tokyo *communiqué* seems to us to do nothing to improve the relations between China and Japan but by its evident insincerity makes matters worse. The fundamental agreement, on which so much stress is laid, stands morally on no higher level than the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk."

The "North China Star" says: "The majority of Chinese and foreigners in China read the statement with the belief that somewhere in it is concealed some ambiguous phrase which nullifies the entire general sense of the document. As we have previously mentioned: Japan's position in the eyes of the world would be stronger, if she quietly redeemed her international pledges instead of vociferously offering to negotiate them."—Reuter.

Mr. Alec L. Davidson has been appointed Hon. Secretary of the Peking British Chamber of Commerce, *vice* Mr. E. Clarke.

THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Mr. Bland on Conditions of Renewal

London, June 20.

Writing in the "Observer" to-day, Mr. J. O. P. Bland says that everything appears to emphasize the desirability of renewing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance under conditions calculated to reassure the Chinese and regain their goodwill. Mr. Bland continues:

"We are justified in believing that the policy of the Liberals in Japan will continue to gain ground and the Jingo tendencies of the military party will soon be modified and restrained by the powerful force of public opinion."

The writer says that Viscount Uchida expressed the view to him that these ends would probably be facilitated, if Great Britain took the initiative in proposing the renewal of the Alliance with a new basis for common policy in China, calculated to secure the approval and support of the other nations concerned, especially the United States. Mr. Bland concludes:

"The future of the Alliance seems to depend on the ability of the Japanese Government to make good its repeatedly declared policy of goodwill and non-interference in China and in this connexion, all omens tend to justify an optimistic view."

China's Attitude—A Correction.

Peking, June 22.

In connexion with the statement of the position taken up by China in matters arising out of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which was handed out by the Waichiaopu to Reuter for publication on June 6, Reuter is now asked by the Waichiaopu to announce that the statement was "given out through a misunderstanding, was inaccurate and was not authorized for publication."

Destitute Students in Japan

Tokio, June 22.

Since the disturbance in the South of China, many Chinese students here have been left without remittances. A large number of them are returning home. Baron Mitsui and Baron Iwasaki are giving liberal aid to the destitute in food and clothing. The situation is growing daily worse and, unless some help is received soon, it is feared that 2,000 students will be exposed to sheer destitution.—Reuter.

Chinese Honour to Sir John Jordan

Peking, June 23.

A mandate is being issued this evening awarding to Sir John Jordan the order of Tasho Chiaho of the First Class, the highest decoration that can be conferred on a Chinese or a foreigner, except heads of States.—Reuter.

"Canton Times" Reappears

Canton, June 22.

The Military Governor of Kuangtung has signed an order for the unsealing of the "Canton Times," which was closed on May 30 on the ground that "it had made comments detrimental to the public peace and order." The paper will shortly reappear under the same editorship.

The proposal of the Military Government to publish an English daily has been abandoned.—Reuter.

Dr. Wu Threatened

Tokio, June 22.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang has been warned under threat by one of his fellow-countrymen in Kobe to leave Japan immediately.—Reuter.

Tokio, June 23.

An assault on Dr. Wu Ting-fang is apprehended and special police are protecting him at Miyanoshta.—Reuter.

THE order was given on the 12th instant, and has just been carried out, for the deportation of eight Japanese from Tientsin for three years. Each had been convicted for trafficking in morphia.

PEKING, June 18.—The President ratified the Austrian Treaty yesterday. The mandate, promulgating the Treaty, will be issued this evening, after which the full text of the Treaty will be published in daily instalments.—Reuter.

CANTON, June 22.—A sports meeting is being held by the Canton Christian College, under the auspices of the Canton Athletic League. The winners will be selected to compete at the national meeting which is to take place later in the year.—Reuter.

OUR Weihaiwei correspondent writes on June 21:—The Fleet left this afternoon for a week's cruise, visiting Shanhaikuan, Tairen and Chefoo. A thunderstorm passed over here on Saturday night with some rain, which continued to fall during a good part of Sunday.

THE "North China Star" says that as an example of the extent to which silver and gold is being hoarded in China, the incident is reported of an old woman paying for the purchase of a cotton mill with \$500,000 worth of gold bars dug out of its hiding place.

"My mission to China has nothing to do with finances or with the Consortium. The mission is purely educational, scientific and technical and intended to lay the foundation for a more thorough knowledge of the Far East," said M. Paul Painlevé, former French Premier, whose arrival in Peking was reported in our columns yesterday. M. Painlevé is head of a scientific and technical mission to China, invited by the President of the Republic.

VIEWS OF THE CHINESE PRESS**The Longing for Peace—Even Civil War Better than Deadlock—Militarism's Deadening Weight—Financial Nets Spread in Vain**

Since the ignominious retreat of the northern troops from Changsha in Hunan, political developments which were thought to be impending have been awaited by the public with unabated interest. Instead of any development having taken place as expected, those playing the game of high politics in Peking have mystified the people not a little by their strange indecision and apparent inactivity, while the Canton Government seems no more consistent and commendable in its behaviour.

Correctly interpreting the people's feelings, the Chinese Press have expressed their utmost disgust with the present intolerable situation. They declare, with evident unanimity, that all classes of the Chinese people, excepting the militarists and politicians and their hangers-on, are heartily weary of the state of *impasse* prevailing so long in this country; and that they would welcome any alternative, even one so desperate as a state of civil war, by which the internal dispute could be ended once for all, as the long-suspended Peace Conference here seems quite unable to achieve anything beyond a patched-up truce, even assuming it ever could resume its work.

From the protracted struggle for political supremacy between North and South, there have arisen a multitude of side issues which have in turn given birth to numerous conundrums that appear quite unintelligible to the majority of the people. Questions that have been the subject of comment in the Chinese papers during the past week include, the abolition of the Tschunat, effect of exchange on commerce, the official statement of Japan on the Shantung question, the influence of novels and cinematographs on public mind, reckless speculation in gold, export of flour, the Industrial Premium Bonds issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, and soldiers interfering in politics.

A TEST OF STRENGTH.

Speaking of the *débâcle* of the northern troops under the command of Chang Chin-yao, the "*Shunpao*" remarks:—

"Chang Chin-yao suffered a crushing defeat because Wu Pei-fu had withdrawn his troops. Wu withdrew his troops because the Anfuites were about to form a cabinet after overthrowing Chin Yun-peng. The Anfuites wanted to form a cabinet because they were not yet satisfied with their present power and influence which they wished to extend, and because they were afraid of the power and influence of another party which might prove inimical to their interest and which they wished to seize. To their surprise, not only

do the power and influence of another party remain intact and unassailable to-day, but those of their own party are perforce diminished. Why? Because the Anfuites have over-estimated their own virtue and strength."

After expatiating on the above points, the paper concludes that what it has said does not only apply to past events in Hunan but also to what may occur in that province in future; not only to matters in Hunan, but also to all future political conflicts; not only to one party in the North, but also to all parties in China.

EXPORT OF FLOUR.

Those taking an interest in the question of the people's food have invariably given their whole attention to the export of rice, says the "*New Shunpao*." Is not flour also the people's food? Export of rice is prohibited. Why should export of flour be permitted? It was owing to this staple food being shipped away that rice was found on a cargo boat. It was due to the same cause that the price of flour kept pace with the soaring price of rice. If we begin to feel the cost of flour now, we will surely end by facing the misery of a flour famine when poor people will have nothing palatable left for them to eat. How dangerous!

SOLDIERS AND POLITICS.

General Chang Tso-lin's spectacular entry into Peking has attracted much attention; and what he is saying and doing is chronicled in both Chinese and foreign newspapers, comments the "*Sinwanpao*," while Chang himself seems to hold the view that he alone can settle the "situation." But in view of the entangled state of affairs and the innumerable changes that are constantly taking place in the political atmosphere, the "*Sinwanpao*" does not share the optimistic opinion of the ex-Hunghtsze Chief.

"Chang is supposed to solve the problem together with Tsao Kun and Li Shun. Now Tsao is still at Tientsin while Li has declined to come. Of the three Tschuns, only one is available, and the influence he can bring to bear upon the others is necessarily reduced." The "*Sinwanpao*" then analyses the reported friendliness between Chang, Tsao and Li. It points out that even in such a trifling matter as coming to Peking, they are by no means unanimous; what could they do, it asks, when the big question of controlling and directing other parties comes to be handled? The utmost Chang can do by his present trip to the Capital, considers the paper, is the disposal of the Cabinet question; but what could this benefit the situation,

even assuming that Chang does settle the Cabinet dispute?

The paper sums up by declaring its conviction that Chang's effort will be fruitless, "as the efforts of soldiers entering Peking for the purpose of settling the present situation have never yet been crowned with success, while the tuchun group and Chang Hsun even caused great upheavals."

In reference to General Wu Pei-fu and his recent circular telegram, the "Takungpao" deplores the fact that soldiers are permitted to interfere in actual politics. It says:—"To allow soldiers to interfere in politics would be fatal to our nation. A soldier must respect two things, namely, force and rank, which are fundamentally contrary to all principles of democracy. This can be clearly proved by the example of Germany, in which country the system of democratic government has been popularly advocated since the failure of militarism."

Then it goes on to reiterate the past incidents in which the tuchun group has played the most prominent part. In conclusion, it warns people against accepting General Wu Pei-fu's effusions at their face value.

INDUSTRIAL PREMIUM BONDS.

In face of our trade depression, our people's poverty, the resumption of internal strife and the rice famine, the Nungehanpu is nevertheless trying to issue its so-called "Industrial Premium Bonds." "That Ministry must lack perspicacity and wisdom," is the opinion of the "Sinwanpao." "No wonder its appeal has met with such a poor response."

Then the paper points out that the above enumerated misfortunes are not alone to be blamed, for if the Government had kept faith with the people there are still persons who have some money to spare and who with an eye to growing rich quick would purchase these bonds, judging by the roaring sales done in all kinds of lottery tickets. But as the Hsin Hua Savings Bank has broken its pledge to redeem the premium bonds at the expiration of three years, nobody will be likely to take the bait this time, is the decided opinion of this paper.

It also criticizes severely the tempting and alluring terms used in the prospectus issued by this Ministry, such as devoting the proceeds from the sale of these bonds to the opening of banks, working of iron and coal mines, development of industries in cotton, silk, tea and sugar, as shameless and laughable attempts to deceive the people. The question is asked, "How much of the numerous industrial loans hitherto obtained has been spent really on industries? Even dealing with foreigners, good faith has not been kept, is it likely that better faith will be kept with our own people? Let the Ministry offer these tempting bonds to our rich mandarins and soldiers who have become millionaires."

OUTPORTS

WU PEI-FU IN HONAN

An Unequalled Reception

From Our Own Correspondent

Kaifeng, Ho., June 12.

Our city has been honoured by a visit from General Wu Pei-fu, whose name is mouthed more than any other in these days. He came in the night on Wednesday last, and left, escorted like a king, on the following afternoon, after a meeting in the Kiangsu Guild hall at which all sections of society in the city were represented.

At this meeting the General was the guest of honour and the two Governors were present to accord a "joyful welcome" to the visitor. Your readers will not have forgotten that it was General Wu Pei-fu, who became the mouthpiece of the Chihli faction last year when the Peking Government had decided that Honan should be an Anfu province. Thus in a way the Military Governor owes his retention in office here to General Wu. When called upon to make a speech for the edification of the crowded audience, he propounded the theory that China's present political troubles will not be ended till the cabinet is composed of non-party men. This, no doubt, a direct thrust at the Anfu crowd.

In his own way he is countering Marshal Tuan and his followers, for from Hankow north the Kien-Han railway is occupied by his troops. At the present time Chengchow is literally overcrowded by his troops, so much so that they are commandeering every possible place, even making an attempt on the residences and schools of the Southern Baptist Mission. There are said to be fully 40,000 of these troops along the line, from which it may be seen that Little Hsu might have very considerable difficulty in getting south with troops, if the Marshal is really bent on this move.

SHANGHAI'S NEW COMMISSIONER.

I wrote you some time ago about the misfortune that was befalling our community in the loss of the very popular Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. If Mr. Hsu really needed proof of the esteem in which he has been held he most assuredly received fullest manifestation during the days of the past week. To anyone but the most unwearied in both extending and receiving courtesies this proof must have been very painful, for Mr. Hsu has been luncheoned, teaced or dined several times a day. At every one of these functions, speeches of most eager and earnest regret at losing Mr. Hsu have vied with congratulations both for himself on his elevation, and for Kiangsu in gaining where we lose.

Mr. Hsu and family left for Shanghai and his new office on Friday, bearing with him several solid testimonials of regard in the shape of silver shields, cups, etc., presented by local friends and

groups of friends at the above-mentioned banquets. The foreign community presented him with a large silver rosebowl, and a book of signatures from as many of the friends throughout the province as could be reached. There is still money in the hands of the committee, which will be expended in a local scholarship of some kind.

The weather is very dry, and fears for the future are freely expressed. Though a very fair wheat crop has been harvested, the price of flour has advanced, because of the fears for the autumn crops.

OPIUM IN KIANGSI

The Good Old Days and Now

From Our Own Correspondent

Kanchow, Kiangsi, June 11.

When you meet a good thing pass it on. Recently I received a letter written in Shanghai on May 31, and it was delivered here on June 11, well inside seven days. It made us think we were not so far away after all from the outside world. This was only possible by the steamers which are now running between Nanchang and this place. We sincerely trust that the P. O. folk will some day have a small mail boat on this route, as there is plenty of water the year round for one large enough to carry all the mails.

Opium is plentiful around this district. A merchant was telling me some time ago that in the large market wherein he has his business there used to be 80 shops or dens in the good old days, whereas there are now 160 places where it can be procured. No signboards are exhibited, but all who use the drug can get all they want. Any stranger can in a few moments be directed to where he can get happiness, emolument, and old age, (the artistic name for prepared opium).

The current issue of our local news gives some details of a daring robbery a few days ago. A Kuangtung merchant in one of the big market towns had imported 800 ounces of opium from over the border. This, to keep away from the eyes of the law, was taken by some by-paths, avoiding the main roads as much as possible. All went well until the stuff was within a few li of its destination when the news leaked out and a few of the market loafers went to meet the carriers. The result was that the whole lot disappeared. The merchant on hearing the news could do nothing but keep quiet, as the whole thing was against the law, if put into action. Sorrowful state of affairs. All the police know of these opium houses, and in fact are partakers of the benefits thereof. When will law in China be really Law?

THE C.N.S. Woosung, which arrived in port from Hankow and Wuhu a couple of days ago, brought 15,000 piculs of rice and 7,000 boxes of tea to Shanghai.

CHEKIANG GOVERNORSHIP

The Tuchun Favoured

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, June 19.

The Chamber of Commerce have petitioned the President that Lu Tuchun succeed the Civil Governor, adding the duties of the latter to his own.

The Provincial Assembly, before adjourning for the summer, met to wind up some outstanding measures of minor importance. They cannot, owing to the interregnum in Governors, announce yet the date of re-assembling. Probably September 1.

The Shantung delegate, Mr. Chu Tong-wang, after conferring for two days with the Tuchun, returned to Shantung on Friday night. Hopes are entertained of good results from the Conference.

The departure of the Governor was precluded in his yamen by the gift to each of his staff of \$8, and to his household domestics of \$5 each. A great crowd assembled on the platform to see him off at the station.

Arrangements are proceeding for the vacation schools throughout the city advocated by Dr. Boville in his late visit. These will number between 15 and 20. Dr. Boville left a handsome donation towards this object before leaving Hangchow.

HANGCHOW NOTES

The Governor Dispute

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, June 21.

The whole city is stirred over the Governor's departure—certainly "a city divided against itself", for no two people seem to hold the same opinion over the merits and demerits of his case. He has addressed another lengthy telegram to the President saying that he has of late been increasingly aware of his utter inability to cope with the turbulent condition of things in his province, caused, as he adds, by adverse circumstances over which he has no control. He thanks the President for his "unbounded trust" in him, and, again asks leave to retire for good. A reply from the Cabinet says: By order of the President we wish to reassure you of our confidence in you, and beg that you reconsider your decision, and remain in office in Chekiang as Governor."

Opinions too, are divided as to the suitability of the Tuchun for the Civil-Governorship.

The Provincial Assembly demands the \$10,000 in the hands of the Wuchow Middle School authorities to be divided up amongst the primary schools of the province, which are in need of funds. The Hunan Educational Association has sent a delegation of six normal schoolmasters to study systems in Hangchow. The middle school held

a memorial service for "departed" masters of that Academy yesterday. At the close of proceedings they chose a party of students who will go to Pootoo to study a special course in natural history.

A philanthropist has presented to all the chief offices and newspaper depôts, consignments of a "newly-discovered" antidote to "epidemics", with a view to gaining permission to use it freely throughout the city this summer.

The best (Long-ts'in) tea is bringing in \$7.20 a pound; and the lowest price is \$2.50. It is a record year for tea. This is good news in contrast with the cry for rice, of which, it is claimed there is not a month's supply in the province.

Hangchow, June 21.

The Chamber of Commerce have at last obtained permits for free importation of rice from Anhui and Kiangsi, so the crisis is past for the present in Chekiang.

The newly-appointed Wenchow Taoyin has had interviews with the Tuchun before entering office. More widely important have been several interviews held by the Tuchun with the Shantung delegation. By all accounts these have been of a satisfactory nature. Our visitor got a great send-off yesterday. He would not commit himself further as to his "conversations" than to say to the officials at the station that "their Tuchun was a man of singular ability to conduct the office of either Civil or Military Governor."

The Educational Association urges all educationists to form a society for the consideration of the best representatives on the membership roll of the Association. Amongst other "examiners" of the most suitable men is Dr. D. Duncan Main.

CULTIVATING WASTE LAND.

The Industrial Board has fixed the 23rd instant for a survey of the vast amount of waste land suitable for cultivation in the border-country of T'ai-chow and Wenchow. The Chinese Emigrants' labourers are already drafted thither in numbers to undertake the work.

Yet another Shaohing Guild opened in the city.

Two prisoners died in the prison yesterday.

A hundred and fifty-nine Chekiang soldiers, who had been disbanded in Fukien, arrived in Shanghai yesterday and reported to General Ho Feng-lin, acting Commissioner of Defence, who has made arrangements for returning them to their homes.

With flames bursting through the hood of his 16 cylinder motor-car, Mr. Tony Milton, at Daytona Beach, Florida (of whose exploits we heard by telegram), established last month the world's speed record, covering his first mile in 23.07 sec., and his next mile in 23.17 sec., or a rate of 156 miles an hour. When he had passed the tape Mr. Milton calmly slowed down and drove the car into the sea to extinguish the flames.

KIANGSU BANDITS

Artillery Against Them

From Our Own Correspondent

Suchien, Ku., June 16.

Poor distressed Suchien, a lovely harvest, the best for many years, but the "tufei" bothering so that the rich farmers would rather lose grain than go out and see to the cutting.

Our soldiers are out all the time in the north country, and do bring in a few for punishment. They took out our cannon a few weeks ago and brought in one brigand chief so shattered that he had to be carried to the execution ground on a bed. They are "tough material." Though he was in this suffering condition he cursed all the time.

BROUGHT TO BOOK.

I heard of a case since I wrote you that proves that some are brought to retribution. I have the two little fatherless boys in my school. A boy was stolen from his home by the "tufei," and a ransom of \$2,000 put on his head. The family raised \$1,600 and fearing the middlemen might keep the money the father went with it himself to the appointed place. They asked him: if he had followers and on replying "no" they said they'd retain him till the extra \$400 was forthcoming. For some reason, the family either could not raise it, or hoped it would not be needed and so the "tufei" killed the father.

As is the case very often, the brigands are neighbours; he was known, and a week or two ago he was brought to justice. The boys are a happy little pair about seven and five years of age and come regularly to my kindergarten school.

MANY CASUALTIES.

Our Mission Hospital is full of country people riddled with leaden bullets which shatter the bones, and lodge in the flesh, and do more harm than the steel bullet which usually goes right through the limb.

The canal had almost run dry, but within the last two days has risen over a foot. It is now about two feet deep. The "tufei" have not attacked boats much yet; they are after the wealthy farmers, but when they want to cross the canal the boatmen forsake their boats and hide amongst the corn. Your correspondent is at present on the canal just getting out of the danger zone! We were told it would be "lucky" for us if we didn't meet them," and the reverse if we did.

A "Chow" dog was recently flown to Paris in a Handley Page commercial aeroplane. There are increasing inquiries for the transfer of animals by air to the Continent, as air travel obviates the confinement in baskets for many hours which rail and steamship travel involves. We suggest this as the proper way to transfer a sky terrier.

ON THE ROAD IN ANHUI

The Happy Farmer

From Our Own Correspondent

Liuanchow, An., June 8.

A 23 days' absence from this city has made considerable difference both in the appearance of the country and the amount of clothing necessary to keep one comfortable. As we travelled east we noticed the farmers busy preparing the fields for transplanting, while the plots of young rice looked temptingly green and soft. But for the water at the roots one might have been tempted to have a roll on the wavy green lawns. On returning this was all transplanted and from a distance gave a view of waving green in place of the water and clods of three weeks earlier. The Luchow fields are a little behind the Liuan lot. Still all must be about finished now and watering, hoeing, etc., will be the chief item for two or three months.

There seems to be an excess of seed plants for the road was strewn with such at not a few stages of the journey. The prospects of a good harvest are bright. At present there is a sufficiency of water and if the promises of thunderstorms are fulfilled within the next week or so, the people will be fully satisfied.

POPPY IN BLOOM.

On this trip I saw two plots of poppy in bloom. These were about 65 li from Luchowfu at about five li west of a town called Liuan-tien. This is the first I have seen growing for more than 10 years. I saw several opium lamps in use and one of my coolies on the return trip had his whiff, also a new experience to me since the revolution.

The wheat crop is just above the average. In some fields it looked fine but in others low and scrappy. It is not all reaped yet, but a week or so will see the end of that harvest. So far it has not affected the price of rice much, which still keeps up. Perhaps the farmers and holders of stocks will want to realize now the country rush is over and thus bring down the prices.

MEMORIAL FASHIONS CHANGE.

Half way between Liuan and Luchow I noticed a new kind of memorial arch. Instead of the heavy stones heaped up by the wayside there was a hectagonal "ging" or "arbour" built some distance from the road. The roof is tiled in the usual ornamental style, and is supported by two courses of rounded brick pillars with spaces of about 21" between the two lots. The inner lot have an iron grating connecting them while in the centre is a big upright slab detailing the virtues and accomplishments of the deceased on the south face. The back had the names chiselled in of those who wished to do honour to the deceased.

NEW IDEALS FOR A GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The City Girls' School has started. There are about 50 students. Two of the Prefects girls are among

them. It is only a primary department at present, but there is some talk of a higher grade section in the autumn. The notification calls for girls between seven and 11 years of age. As a matter of fact, a number of those enrolled were 11 some five years ago. That, however, is a small matter. They are only girls. There is an objection to girls with bound feet. Also to any who have entered their mother-in-law's home. If this attitude is maintained, it will be a strong effort to put down this kind of slavery, for that is what it means in most cases. It should also put a check on foot-binding.

The Lady Principal comes from the Yangtze region and during the early days of May advised the scholars not to wear the blue chuh p'u as it came from "a certain country." Seeing that this is the "land of the blue gown" and for some years now this has been the dress of the women and girls, it is not likely all will be able to cast their wardrobes to the flames. The Girls' School were invited by the Boy Scouts to join in the procession of the early days of May and indeed to head the processions. They could not accept the invitation because they were not all dressed alike! Evidently they thought more of the show than the supposed principle involved.

A STURDY RACE.

I may mention that the women in the fields in Luchow or Hefei district outnumbered the men. They have natural feet and can carry as big loads as the men. This being the case they will naturally bring forth a sturdier progeny and that may be a partial answer to some of the problems of your correspondents as to how Hefei and Anhui can supply so many officials, military and civil for the more distant provinces. Women do work. Stronger men go out.

TUNGSTEN ORE

Purchases in Kiangsi

From Our Own Correspondent

Kanchow, Kiangsi, June 11.

The demand for tungsten ore has improved during the past few weeks, and stocks are being cleared off at advanced prices, yet not sufficient to repay what was paid out for the ore some two years ago. Consequently many who are not positively needing the money are holding on to their stocks, hoping it will yet rise much higher. There are yet great stocks of it all round this district, and now that it has risen in price many have again gone to the hills to mine more.

With the advance in price there arose the usual squeeze. Some merchants from the adjoining province got in league with the yamens and a notice was issued forbidding it being carried over the border. Yet these same men were there to receive it at a greatly-reduced price and send it over for shipment. This, however, did not last long, and now all has been arranged. There is said to be one British and one German firm who are the present purchasers.

CLERGY REST HOUSE AT HANGCHOW

Dr. Main's Generous Gift

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, June 17.

Yesterday one of the prettiest occasions, for which our West Lake is famous, took place on the slopes of the Keh-lin san (hill), in the picturesquely-situated, lately-built "Parsons' Retreat." As the name implies this house has been prepared to give to tired clergy and their wives and families the periodical rest and change from work which will fit them the better to carry on their labours, especially during the hot weather.

The builder and host was Dr. Main, who, with Mrs. Main, planned this happy occasion from the time the Retreat was finished. Invitations were sent to every clergyman, owning a pastorate, native and foreign, in the city. So, when the arranged hour arrived there assembled on the landing-stage on the West Lake, to avail themselves of the house-boats provided by the kind host, a merry company of some forty odd adults whose good cheer was not only an advertisement for their profession, but an earnest of the hearty appreciation with which Dr. Main's generosity will be received.

The day was perfect, the boats glided over blue waters, dappled with cloud-shadows, and we were almost sorry when we were landed at the foot of Keh-lin. There, however, still more elaborate preparations had been made for enjoyment of the guests. Mrs. Main, assisted by Miss Tsay, waited on the hungry horde with the most delicious of tea and cakes and iced lemonade. The guests were then summoned to the drawing-room, and there Dr. Main, in a happy little speech, made known the full meaning of what, certainly, is a surprise-packet. He was too modest in his explanations, so the Rev. Nyi Liang-p'in made it clearer to the audience the full purpose of their generous friend in the erection of this beautiful home on the hill-side. He took paragraph by paragraph the "Rules for the Home" of which each present had a copy in hand. These "Rules" are: 1. That the house be a free gift to tired clergy and teachers in the five churches for the period of two weeks at a time: i.e. board, bedding and rent, with the full use of everything, including the employment of servants on the premises to "cook the rice," etc. If not too numerous more than one family can be in residence at a time. Residence shall be in the order of seniority in Hangchow. The only restrictions made are: That respect be paid to furniture and ornaments; and that children be taught that cleanliness comes next to godliness by the practice as well as precept of the parents. Already the house is "let" for next week. Could our lovely hills be put to a better use? Would that the Government authorities who spend much breath and ink on disputes as to rightful ownership of grave plots, and ancestral sites would take a lesson and profit by this true appreciation of their hill-sides!

TOKIO, June 19.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang arrived at Yokohama this morning. He was received at the wharf by the Chinese Consul and the leading Chinese residents. Dr. Wu Ting-fang will leave for Hakone to-morrow where he will spend three weeks.—Reuter.

A TRADE ROUTE IN ANHUI

Wuhu to Luchowfu

From an Anhui Correspondent

Having recently taken the double trip between Wuhu and Luchowfu a few notes on the present and prospective facilities of travel and trade may not be unacceptable to readers of the "North-China Daily News."

On this run as well as on the Yangtze the spring has ushered in competition in the launch business. Some years ago there was a rate cutting for some months, after which the three companies combined and ran under the Japanese flag. Evidently Japanese had the controlling of the whole business, though they did not appear much in the foreground. Now a Chinese firm has started business backed up, it is said, by Earl Li and the Kong family who hold a fairly important position in Luchowfu and even over the border in Kiangsu.

The firm proposes to get on new and faster boats. Indeed, I am credibly informed that when the water is high enough a new tow-boat with first and second class cabins above and the steerage below, lighted by electricity will be put on this run. At present the water is very low and the boats only get to the west end of the lake, passengers being transferred to small boats for the last 60 li to Luchowfu.

Fares are about one-third charged a year ago. Doubtless when the launches can run through and do the 360 li in one day there will be further cutting of prices and all boats will be more or less crowded.

A MUCH NEEDED CHANNEL.

The new firm have a scheme to cut a channel through the lake as well as the sand bank at the mouth of the Luchow river and so arrange matters that the launches can run all the year round. This will save the haulage by buffaloes over the sand bank for months every year of even small boats and will be a boon to the merchants in general. Strange as it may appear the merchants, or a few of them, oppose this scheme. Negotiations are now in progress and it is hoped these merchants will give in.

The fact is that these few merchants buy large quantities of merchandise during the high water season, and being able to wait a few months for their returns, store such and sell out to smaller merchants at enhanced prices when the transit of merchandise becomes more difficult.

The boats in use just now are old and rotten. When going up towards Chaohsien I was near the stern of the boat when I saw a man fall overboard and some pieces of wood fall with him. Fortunately he had learned to swim either before he went to France or there, so on coming up he began to strike out and grabbed a big piece of wood. He got to the bank and was

none the worse for his bath. On examining the place he fell from I found it opposite the cabin occupied by a foreign lady working with some socks. The man said he was standing on the rail and holding on to the eaves board to let a passenger get past when the board gave way. A plausible story, only the space available did not necessitate his leaning out so far. He was evidently watching the lady and from his height had to lean over more than the nails in the rotten ends of the cross timbers could bear, hence his bath and a few minutes' delay.

RICE, EGGS AND OPIUM.

Shortly afterwards I noticed a boat being rowed down stream with a load of young rice plants. Evidently there is a surplus of such this year further west. That means the first part towards a good rice crop is most promising.

At Luchowfu an egg factory is in working order and additional buildings are being put up. At present more than 100,000 eggs are handled daily, the greater part coming from north of the city. The place looked very clean when visited after working hours. A small dynamo, I believe, supplied light for the place. There are some 80 lamps in use.

A rather strange story is going round the city. Some years ago I mentioned the fact that Tls. 180,000 was being spent on the new ancestral hall of Tuan Chi-jui's family, then in course of erection. It is finished now and according to the story, is used as a depot for the distribution of opium. The opium is said to come overland from Pengpu. Be it so or not, opium is less than half the price it was a year or so ago. Many more people are using the drug and very little effort made to hide such.

The Shensi Provincial Assembly, according to Peking papers, has addressed a second telegram to the Central Government stating that the people of Shensi and Kansu are much pleased to learn that a sum of \$20,000,000 has been borrowed from Belgium for the construction of the section of the Lung-Hai Railway between Kuang-yintang and Sian. It is requested that the Government should start the construction work at once and "not appropriate the proceeds of the loan for any other use." Evidently Shensi knows its Peking.

A thief who was arrested in Temple Street, Hongkong, after snatching a bangle from the wrist of an infant, which was being carried on its mother's back, was sentenced to six months' hard labour and 12 strokes with the rattan after evidence had been produced to show that he attempted to stow away the ornament in the lining of his jacket by dropping it through a rent immediately below the collar. Once more, why should Hongkong be allowed to flog in cases of this kind—the one punishment a rowdy dreads—and not Shanghai?

LOTTERIES IN CHEKIANG

Strong Protest to Assembly

From Our Own Correspondent

Hangchow, June 17.

The petition over lotteries presented to the Provincial Assembly yesterday by Pastor Dzen Dah-san appears in full in the native Press. Introduced by Zun Sin-geh, Mr. Dzen presented his statement in a way that we trust will result in prompt action on the part of the Assembly in this serious matter. The petition sets forth how the Union Evangelistic Committee of this city, having seen the rapidity with which this iniquitous system of raising money is growing, have made a survey of which the petition is a summary.

Not only is the money much needed in our province, being poured out of it to prize-winners from other parts of the country, but the poorer classes are being steadily brought to beggary. The pressure being brought to bear on them by sellers of lottery-tickets is incredible except to those who go thoroughly into the matter.

The Minister, Chang Chih-tung, had such a storm raised against him on his suggesting this way of raising funds that he was obliged to withdraw his measure. And, this in the Manchu dynasty! How much more in a republic where the people are the people's guardians of morals and money!

In no uncertain tone the petition thus goes on to beg that the matter be taken up in earnest, so that now, again, the system may be made illegal.

A compliment has been paid to the Y. M. C. A. architect (Mr. Creighton) by the Educational Association who have asked that the plans be allowed to be copied by them in the reconstruction of their lately semi-demolished building.

It is reported that as a result of the heavy rains we have been having during the past few weeks, 50 per cent. of the rice crops have been badly damaged. It seems that the grain was recently reaped but got soaked and rotted. If there is more rain, not much grain will be left.

A Newchwang correspondent states that cholera is on the war path again, cases having been reported already from 12 cities, and is particularly bad in Kobe. The Japanese say that they have heard of a few cases at Shanghai and Hankow. Strict quarantine measures are being instituted at Newchwang and the new quarantine hospital will be a god-send to the community. The officials are co-operating ably and the South Manchuria Railway authorities have sent their chief sanitary medical officer (Dr. Tsurumi) from Tairen to meet Dr. Wu Lien-teh, of the Quarantine Hospital, in order that concerted measures may be taken.

PROGRESS IN THE INTERIOR

Chinese Mill-owner's Public Spirit

An interesting speech, descriptive of the erection of the Yu Foong Cotton Mill, Chengchow, Honan, was made by Mr. H. Y. Moh, managing director, on the occasion of the formal opening of the mill on June 13.

In part, he said:—

"We completed the purchase of the land about the end of March, 1919, and the constructional work began on April 30 of the same year. On May 5 of this year smoke issuing from the chimney which is 205 ft. high, told the people of this locality that this little industrial plant had begun work. It took us only one year to have this mill put up in working condition. To organize a cotton mill in so short a space of time in an open port is not remarkable, but in the interior where communications are not so good as they ought to be, it is worthy of note. The chief factor in speeding up the completion of the mill was the invaluable and timely services rendered to us by the Lung-Hai and King-Han Railway Companies.

SITE AND CAPACITY.

"The mill stands on 98 mow of land and the mill building, at present, cost us Tls. 250,000 and the capacity of our power plant and of picker room is large enough for 50,000 spindles and 1,200 looms; 500 K. W. power plant and 10,000 spindles are running now; 20,000 spindles and 200 looms are due this month and still another 20,000 spindles are expected to come at the end of this year.

"Owing to its distance from the Yellow River, about 40 li, water is scarce. The population of the city is approximately 50,000 and all depend upon native wells for water. So to get enough water to feed the power plant of this capacity, ranging from 150-200 gallons per minute, necessitated the digging of seven artesian wells, of from 250 to 300 ft. deep.

TRAINING THE HANDS.

"Anticipating the lack of skilled mill hands here, I employed, about 10 months ago, 18 female teachers and 6 clerks and sent to my mill in Shanghai and trained them up, with a hope that they would be able to train labourers in future. This scheme gave us good results: they are training up "green" hands very well, though for the sake of making an early start, I have had to get some skilful labourers from Shanghai.

"The management of the mill, intends in the very near future, to dig a number of artesian wells in this city to supply clear and pure water for free use of the inhabitants: to erect a reading room equipped with selected books, daily papers and magazines for general use: to establish Y.M.C.A.

classes of nature adapted to the locality and to build vocational schools for poor children, who will be trained as carpenters, masons, mechanics, etc. They have taken lease of a large piece of land on which a temporary building has already been erected for Y.M.C.A. purposes and two teachers for the proposed vocational school have been selected and sent to Shanghai for special training along these lines. As a matter of fact the management of this firm will always be ready to co-operate with people here in doing work which will readily benefit the public.

M. Painlevé's Tour

Tokio, June 17.

M. Painlevé and his party were received in audience this afternoon by the Crown Prince on behalf of the Emperor. This is the first time that the Crown Prince has formally received foreigners except diplomatic representatives, presenting their credentials.—Reuter.

Peking, June 21.

M. Painlevé is bringing with him to China the diploma of Honorary Doctor, which the University of Paris has bestowed on President Hsu Shih-chang.—Reuter.

Peking, June 22.

M. Painlevé arrived in Peking this morning.—Reuter.

Peking, June 24.

M. Painlevé met with a slight accident to his arm when in a lift yesterday afternoon, after lunching with M. Boppe, the French Minister, and other French notables.

M. Painlevé interviewed by Reuter, said that the Chinese had accorded him and his colleagues a splendid reception and had shown them the utmost courtesy. He will remain at the Hôtel de Pékin for a week as guest of the President and will afterwards be the guest of M. Boppe. M. Painlevé contemplates visiting Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and probably Hanoi, but must return to Paris in October as his most distinguished colleagues are then due to resume their duties at the University of Paris.—Reuter.

THE following letter, written by a Japanese, was received by a British resident a couple of days ago. Needless to say, no notice was taken of it.

Dear Sirs,—I have the pleasure to inform and beg to state that if there is any empty boxes or wrappers which it has trade marks on as for the toilets, Powder, Soap, Perfume, Toilet Powder, or Water, Cream whether you have such toilet empty boxes or wrappers which they are not in need. I wanted them for my collections so if you could do forward those empty boxes or your valuable toilets empty boxes or wrappers if this arrangement could be done let me know your prompt reply. Awaiting your answer.

I remain, Sirs,

faithfully yours,

That collection sounds rather interesting. Now why, we wonder, is he keeping such things!

WEIHAIWEI NOTES

A Welcome Rain

From Our Own Correspondent

Weihaiwei, June 14.

The long looked for rain has at last fallen, much to the relief of the farmers. It began to fall last Thursday and about three finger-breadths has fallen up to the present, while for the past few days we have been enveloped in fog which keeps the ground in a moist state. The peanut crop has now been put in and more sweet potato shoots planted, so the prospect for the Autumn crops is more reassuring.

H.M.S. Ambrose and five submarines left on Friday for Kobe. H.M.S. Marazion left on Saturday about noon with the mail just arrived from Hongkong also bound for Kobe, to give general leave to the men. I hear that H.M.S. Colombo and six submarines and store ship are expected to arrive here about the last week of June.

Commander and Mrs. House and family, also Mrs. H. L. Beer and Miss Eileen Beer, all leave here this day week (June 21) for Shanghai, homeward bound, sailing by the P. & O. Karmala about June 23.

Commander House is retiring from the service with the rank of Captain, a reward for his services during the war period on the China Station.

Captain Stevenson is now due to relieve Commander House and will take up the duties of Naval Executive Officer and King's Harbour Master.

Mrs. Beer is having a brief holiday after some years of strenuous duty at the Weihaiwei School, and is also plading her daughter at a school in England to complete her education. We wish all these homeward bound friends bon voyage.

JAPAN papers state that workmen blasting away a hillside near the Kure Naval Arsenal came near wrecking the whole plant on May 31. A two-ton charge was exploded and the concussion played havoc with buildings in the vicinity. An ordnance factory was demolished and several guns damaged and a structure for the trial firing of torpedoes, half a mile away, was blown into the sea. More than a dozen torpedoes were rendered useless. The explosion also set fire to a crude oil tank, which burned for more than an hour. The damage is estimated at more than Y.300,000.

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THE CRISIS IN JAPAN

Government Sharply Criticized

Osaka, June 24.

The business men in Osaka are still striving in vain to see light. Some are desperately praying for Government relief. The newspapers are, however, unsympathetic and continue to express their disapproval of Government assistance and to urge the merchants to work out their own salvation. Nevertheless the approaching session of the Diet is attracting great attention because the Government will then be pressed to define their financial policy.

The financial editor of the "*Asahi*" declares that the Government's loan policy, of which internal loans to the amount of Y.350,000,000 still remain to be floated, is very likely to prove a stumbling block for the Government. The merchants here strongly oppose the proposed revision of the income tax law but the Government appears unwavering. The reason for the Government's attitude is believed to be that Mr. Hara has pledged himself to the militarists to find permanent resources to finance the so-called national defence. Osaka merchants are in no frame of mind to offer money for military enterprises. They are exceedingly anxious to have the country's business stabilized before anything else.

THE SIBERIAN FOLLY.

The Nikolaievsk incident, which the Opposition is vigorously taking up, is regarded by the newspapers here as only an additional proof of the folly of the Government's Siberian Expedition. The Osaka newspapers recently held large public meetings, at which their special correspondents, who recently inspected the scenes of the disaster, delivered addresses. Thousands of people attended these meetings. The newspapers here are very indignant at the brutality of the Partisans but hold the Government chiefly responsible. The "*Asahi*," however, proposes the appointment of a special commission to carry out a thorough investigation along the lines of the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia inquiries.—Reuter.

Death of Old Tokio Resident

Tokio, June 22.

The death has occurred here from paralysis, at the age of 68 years, of Mr. Josiah Conder, architect, a British resident in Tokio for 40 years. Mr. Conder's wife died last week.

Mr. Conder was prominently identified with activities in the capital, especially freemasonry, the Overseas League etc.—Reuter.

Cholera in Japan

Osaka, June 24.

Cholera is spreading in the interior. There have been some cases at Kioto.—Reuter.

Memorial Service to Nikolaievsk Victims

Tokio, June 24.

The arrival here yesterday of the remains of the Japanese Consul, Mr. Ichida, and other victims of the Nikolaievsk massacre was the scene of a great manifestation of national feeling. A movement is growing in strength, which holds the Government and also the Military Command accountable for the failure to provide adequate protection.

The "*Hochi*," in a leading article to-day, points out that the failure to rescue General Gordon at Khartum was condemned by Queen Victoria as a national humiliation and the journal considers that the Nikolaievsk massacre is also a national shame for Japan as it was occasioned by want of adequate precautions on the part of the authorities, civil and military.

A Parliamentary Memorial Service to the victims was held this morning in the Diet compound. Addresses were given by the Premier, the Ministers of War and of the Navy and Members of the Privy Council. The Imperial Princes paid homage to the spirits of the massacred at a temporary altar, the service being Shintoist throughout. Amongst those present were members of the bereaved families. The Emperor and Empress made a joint contribution of Yen 1,000 to the expenses of the occasion and the Crown Prince and the other Imperial Princes also contributed.

To-day and to-morrow have been set apart as special memorial days. To-morrow 13 sects of Buddhists will hold a combined mass at the Hong-anji Temple.—Reuter.

A lively controversy is at present raging round the question of the statue of Carpentier, the boxer, exhibited in this year's Paris Salon. In this work the subject is shown completely nude. Paris both artistic and middle class, finds that although Paris is used to complete nudity in ancient sculpture or in representations of figures of the past, yet on this occasion the artist has overstepped the mark of good taste.

DATED June 18, 1920, information has been received that the Commercial Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at Tokio has received a copy of the Anthrax Prevention (Shaving Brushes) Order dated February 9, 1920, under which it is provided that on and after the date of that Order, the importation into the United Kingdom of shaving brushes manufactured in, or exported from, the Empire of Japan shall be prohibited. This order applies equally to shaving brushes exported indirectly from Japan to the United Kingdom. We do not know how many Japanese shaving brushes reach Shanghai, but it seems well to bear this Order in mind, until it is rescinded.

FIRE ON KIYO MARU

Great Damage But No Loss of Life

Tokio, June 18.

A fire started in the engine room of the Kiyo Maru on Wednesday, shortly after she had left Yokohama. The fire spread to the oil tank, which exploded, and the vessel was in a serious plight. The sea was running high and only one life-boat remained undamaged. There were 83 passengers on board. Amongst the 17 first and second cabin passengers was Mr. H. Charles Bergson, the well-known English banker.

The Africa Maru, which passed the damaged steamer, sent a wireless report to the Yokohama harbour authorities, who despatched several rescue boats to the scene. The American ship, West Jester, stood by and rendered invaluable assistance. The women and children were put into the life-boat and many of the other passengers leaped into the sea and were picked up. There was no loss of life. The passengers were brought back to Yokohama.

A large part of the cargo was destroyed but 400 tons of Chilean nitrate were saved. The vessel is very badly damaged and it is feared that she may sink, if a storm should occur before she can be towed into port.

The officers of the Kiyo Maru warmly praise the West Jester for the assistance which she gave in spite of all danger.—Reuter.

"THE Hongkong Weekly Press" in an article on "Women in Hongkong," sagely makes the following observations

"A man banqueting under the watchful eye of his spouse is at a disadvantage as far as hilarity is concerned. Women, too, are sometimes less hilarious under the eye of a husband, and that is why, I suppose, so many prefer to go out without them. It is becoming quite a common sight in our respectable little Colony to see young married women dining or lunching at hotels, in the company of unattached young men. The restraining influence is left to mind the babies or support the Club Bar and many are the occasions when extra trams are called for after the magic midnight hour. I am told that the more old-fashioned women, who have the reputation of the Colony at heart, are going to ask the town censors to forbid late trams being run without a special permit, in which case our erring Cinderellas will have to resort to chairs, slightly more comfortable than pumpkins anyhow. Take it any way you like, it is a dangerous game for bored young women to play in a town where women are scarce and the male population is at a loss for recreation, and likely, when young enough and ardent enough, to lose its heart."

This seems to follow out what the British nurse complained of in yesterday's paper. The only reason one can give for the bachelor preference for married women is, that the married woman having once landed the wily victim, has not forgotten the rules of the game.

REACTIONARIES OF VLADIVOSTOK

An Attempted Revolt—Japan Suspected of a Double Game

From Our Own Correspondent

Vladivostok, May 23.

Of course so long a period of quiescence as we have had latterly, was impossible. After the Japanese events of April 4/5, a constantly increasing stream of Simionov, Kalmikoff and Rozanoff officers flowed into Vladivostok and began to spread the idea of another revolution. At first the reactionary groups did not seem to relish the idea, but little by little, relying on help they hoped for from the Japanese, the idea began to gain favour, and definite steps towards its realization were taken by a group in Japanese service, or under protection of the latter. The Government, however, was well informed of all measures taken by the would-be revolutionists, even to the extent of knowing their plans.

REACTIONARY HEAT.

The end of last week marked a rise of temperature in reactionary circles, and a mobilization of their strength, while the plan of the rising was definitely decided upon. An attempt was made at Spasskoe by a group of 28 officers, to seize the authority. The chief civil and military heads were arrested, but were soon set free by the Japanese, while little support and interest in the movement was evinced by the inhabitants.

Reactionary circles in Harbin also began to "buck up" a little and orders were received by the commandant of Pogranichnaya, from the Russian Consul in Harbin, not to allow the 70 waggons of Manchurian wheat destined for this province to go forward. At the same time increased activity on the part of Simionov and his satellites in the shape of orders, appointments etc., was observed.

All this points to the fact that the whole province was to be again plunged into the horrors of civil war.

AN ABORTIVE OUTBURST.

Finally the government got word that the rising was planned for the night of May 27, between one and 4 a.m., the reactionaries being divided into three groups, each with a different objective.

The chief of these groups was to concentrate at Egersheld, from which point they were to occupy the station, the staff buildings and, going along Alentskaya, the Lenskaya Uprava—which is the seat of the Government—etc., arresting by the way all those who had been nominated. Unfortunately for the success of the rising, the miscreants became divided into two groups. One group, from the shelter afforded them by the Japanese, attempted to force matters, while the other, not protected at all, wanted to hold back till success was assured. This of course, was disastrous, as when the moment came, those keeping the rendezvous were very few.

THE JAPANESE FORBID.

In addition to this, the Japanese command openly declared that it

would not support any rising against the government, but on the other hand, would use severe measures against those who wished to break the peace. This of course, further strengthened the hands of the government. The Japanese also issued 1,000 rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition to the militia. On the same night on which the rising was to take place, a number of arrests were made and the whole thing nipped in the bud. Unfortunately, the leaders of the movement, being under Japanese protection, cannot, by the terms of the present Russo-Japanese agreement, be arrested, in spite of the fact that they have abused the hospitality shown them. Those arrested have for the most part been already set free, as being only of the rank and file and of no weight.

MARIONETTES ON EACH SIDE.

What is remarkable is this. In Chita, and along the Chinese Eastern Railway, Japan is supporting Simionov. But, when the latter, relying on Japanese help, attempts to start a revolution here, he not only meets with a point-blank refusal of help, but also activity against him, and support of the anti-Simionov party. There is no doubt that this rising was planned by Simionov and his agents. The cloven hoof is clearly to be seen. Japan has evidently found another marionette, this time from the opposition, so that the one or the other can be used as occasion demands.

News from the Zabaikal comes that Simionov has ordered a mobilization of the Buriats, as all his other troops have deserted. Baron Ungern Sternberg is continuing his activities as executioner, having despatched 2,000 Bolsheviks or suspects to the happy hunting grounds during April. The Cossack circle, however, is showing signs of mutiny, and has demanded that Simionov dismiss from his entourage or from the chief administrative and executive posts any generals and other officers guilty of using their powers illegally.

REVIVING THE ROUBLE.

The Government is at last taking steps to remedy the finances. As everybody knows, this region has been swamped by the money issued by the defunct Omsk government, owing to its devaluation first, by the Soviet in Siberia, secondly by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in the territory of the Chinese Eastern railway and thirdly by the enormous mass of money thrown on to the market by the departing Czechs. As the local government still preserves the forms of issue of the Omsk Government, the rouble fell and is still falling. As however, the old stocks of paper were used up, the new notes are printed on a water-marked paper and so they

are at a premium of 22 per cent. above the usual Omsk notes.

The Government intends to issue a new note, and as far as possible, retire the Omsk notes which come to the government bank. At the same time all the old stocks of goods, materials etc., are to be sold and the proceeds are to serve as the security for the new issues. An export tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in the currency of the country to which the goods are destined, is to be levied on all exports. Part of the proceeds from this source is also to be added to the government reserve.

In addition to the above, the timber lands of the provinces—the Maritime, Priannor and Amur—are to be thrown open for exploitation.

THE INSIDIOUS YEN.

These measures will raise the value of the rouble, it is hoped, and bring it back to something approaching its former value. But here is a question that will have to be faced. At the present time, all sales, in fact all commercial transactions, however small they may be, are reckoned in terms of the yen. This form of "peaceful penetration" will prove the most serious obstacle in the path of the rehabilitation of the rouble, for it will take some considerable time before the Government can build up a reserve sufficiently great to guarantee the full value of the paper rouble. During this period, the yen will reign supreme, and the rouble will have a hard time ousting it. In other words, it means financial dependence on Japan for the Russian Far East.

THE widely announced Anti-Narcotic Drama, written and produced by local talent, was shown at the Y.M.C.A. Auditorium at Peking on June 16. A particularly large crowd witnessed the production. The proceeds are to be used for anti-dope propaganda.

AWFUL TORTURE
OF PIMPLES

On Arms, Chest and Limbs.
Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I noticed small red pimples on my arms and chest. They were irritating and I commenced scratching, and they spread from my arms to my wrists. Small pimples also appeared on my limbs, the torture being awful and they caused loss of sleep.

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Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Doubtful Zeal for Prohibition—Smillie and Lenin—

More Memories of Burns

From Our Own Correspondent

Edinburgh, April 21.

Scottish Magistrates are advising licensed premises to be kept open to the full number of hours permitted. Why? Because they desire to promote the cause of temperance. In the opinion of the Magistrates the shortening of hours leads to dangerous drinking. The explanation of this curious position is not without interest.

For some considerable time past the "Trade" in Scotland has been a law unto itself. Licensed shops are opened and closed with little regard to public convenience; the primary aim of the licence holders is to sell as much liquor as possible in the shortest possible time. Superficially viewed, the opening of public-houses for one hour instead of two might appear to contribute to reduced consumption. Closer observers of the situation—such as the Magistrates of the great industrial city of Glasgow—know that the result is precisely the opposite. The arbitrary restriction of hours on the part of individual publicans has simply encouraged intensive drinking. Shrewd licence-holders were quick to discover the lucrative possibilities of one hour's brisk trade; but such conditions render the public house a mere travesty of a place of refreshment, and converts it into an overcrowded, noisy resort, where liquor is swilled swiftly, where large quantities are poured down, and where comfortable social intercourse is impossible. Hence the recommendation from the Glasgow licensing bench to keep open the public houses for the full number of hours permitted by the regulations.

THE AFFRONT OF GOING DRY.

Scotland has long been the experimental ground of British temperance reformers. She has had more restrictions placed upon her than England, and many more than Ireland. In the past she has borne them placidly, but there are signs that she has reached the limits of peaceful acquiescence. And from now until the month of November, as you will perhaps learn too often in the columns of this Scottish letter, she will be in the throws of a great battle—liberty *versus* restriction.

When Mr. Pussyfoot Johnson returned to the States lately he stated that "Scotland will certainly go dry." Hear what the London "Globe," to quote an outside opinion, has to say on the matter: "It was well for Mr. Johnson that he reserved such a statement until he had one foot on the gangway of the liner that was bearing him away to his native land. The Scots are a long-suffering people. They put up with a lot of banter, and they preserve a civil manner in face of the blandishments with which the

less efficient Sassenach entices them away from their mountain lairs, but an affront of this kind they will not endure. And to add insult to injury, Pussyfoot has insinuated that Scotland will be the first portion of these islands to go dry. What justification he has for this assumption Mr. Johnston has not been pleased to indicate, but an evening stroll around any of the Caledonian cities does not furnish the slightest shred of evidence in support. There is no visible diminution in the dew that descends upon Scotland after sunset, nor is there any sign that the Scots are forsaking their 'wee drappie'."

A COINCIDENCE.

By an odd coincidence, at the very time Pussyfoot was uttering this prediction, the annual courts were sitting all over Scotland reviewing licences, but no drastic measures were taken. On the contrary, the only houses threatened with extinction were those retailing too weak whisky!

Apropos of the matter of refreshing liquids, a certain hospital for wounded officers not many miles away from the spot at which this is written recently received a bottle of cherries in brandy from a kind old lady. The contents of the bottle were greatly appreciated and duly consumed. And the question was, how to word the letter of thanks. After cogitation the following was sent:—

"Dear Mrs.—, We are writing to thank you for your delightful present, not so much for the cherries as for the spirit in which they were sent."

BURNS AND THE DORIC.

The proposal of the London Robert Burns Club to form a Scots Vernacular Circle will, I understand, be widely supported. The vernacular, which used to be freely employed by ladies of quality in the drawing-rooms of old Edinburgh, and gave colour to the judgments delivered from the Bench in the old Parliament House, is no longer tolerated in "polite society." Indeed, since the "Pastorals" of Allan Ramsay, the Scottish dialect has declined in popularity. There has arisen a fastidious disinclination to use Scottish expressions, however emphatic. Among the masses the Doric lingers; but, in cities, it has not the genuine flavour.

The Scots dialect, however, forms a rich vocabulary, containing words extraordinarily expressive of native sentiment and emotion, which, if more largely drawn upon, would restore something of the old colour to our native speech. Burns Clubs ought to be stimulating centres of such study, but it is doubtful if the average Burnsian reads with freedom even the by-no-means difficult

vernacular of the National Bard. Such a line as "A rauckle carline, wha kenne'd fu' weal to cleek the sterlin'" might puzzle the devout Burnsian who on every "Twenty-Fifth" solemnly pledges the "Immortal Memory." He would probably be driven to a glossary to discover that "carline" is "an energetic old woman."

The Burns cult does not lack enthusiasm, and it has rendered valuable service in stimulating interest in Scottish literature. But in the average Burns Club, it is to be feared, the festive note is unduly emphasized.

BOB SMILLIE AT HOME.

Comrade George Lansbury, the dear old gentleman who recently visited the Bolshes in Russia, has been calling on Mr. Robert Smillie in his Lanarkshire home at Larkhall. "He reminds me," says Lansbury, "of Nicolai Lenin for his dour commonsense and fidelity to principle." Smillie, "like Lenin," it seems, "lives a life of pure simplicity; his cottage floor is of flagstones." One can only add that no doubt the flagstones account for Bob Smillie's rheumatism.

SHANGHAI TRAMWAY EXPERT.

A portrait of Mr. Donald McColl, manager of the Shanghai tramways, is published in the Glasgow "Bulletin." It says that Mr. McColl, who is in Glasgow on holiday, is "recognized as an expert on transport problems, having begun on the Glasgow Corporation Tramways, and subsequently going to Lisbon. From there he returned to London to lend Mr. John Young a hand in organizing the London Underground Railways, and later proceeded to Shanghai, where the tramway system under his management has become a pronounced success. A son of the late superintendent of the Corporation Cleansing Department. Mr. McColl is a brother of the ex-Queen's Park star and confectionery specialist, Mr. R. S. McColl.

JAPANESE ORDER FOR THE CLYDE.

Messrs. William Denny & Bros., Ltd., Dumbarton, have received from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokio and London, orders for two vessels, each 335 ft. long and about 5,000 tons gross. These vessels are for fast passenger service, and are to maintain a sea speed of 18½ knots.

THE WEALTH OF BLOOD.

Sir Leslie Mackenzie, who has been lecturing on town planning, incidentally remarked that the Lewis people were deserving of something good at the hands of the nation. He said that Lewis's contribution of man-power during the war was about 6,000 men, and that in some parishes conscription did not add a single man to the forces. "Lewis," he said, "had no wealth to give but its blood. It had given that."

HISTORIC ESTATES DISPERSED.

Hereditary lands in the Isle of Skye which have been in the hands of the Chiefs of the Clan Macleod

for the last 23 generations, are being taken over by the Board of Agriculture in Scotland for the settlement of small holders. At a meeting of the Clan it was stated that 217 men went to the war from the Macleod estate, and that 50 of them had paid the last sacrifice.

SIR ROBERT HORNE.

Sir Robert Horne is a success, but his position is very vulnerable (writes "Clubman" in the "Bulletin"). At the Admiralty, at the Ministry of Labour, and now at the Board of Trade all men speak well of him. Most Ministers make enemies; Sir Robert Horne has made none. At least I have never met one. My friends tell me that he is the greatest success among the Prime Minister's new men—perhaps not a high compliment—yet still something. I call his position vulnerable because he has not yet made and fought those enemies which must be made and fought if real success is to be won in public life. So far he has got his own way by diplomacy, not by war.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Trips to the Trossachs by aeroplane are shortly to be started. Visitors will then have an opportunity of getting a bird's eye view of the romantic ground over which Fitzjames hunted the intelligent stag which, according to Scot, paused on a hillside to admire the scenery.

I met two anglers returning from a week-end fishing trip to Argyllshire. One of them had had moderate luck; the other had been unsuccessful. "How was that?" I asked the unfortunate one. "I don't know," he answered: "we were fishing with worm, and if you want my honest opinion, I don't think my worm was trying."

In the last Honours List, among the names brought to the notice of the Admiralty for valuable services in the prosecution of the War, appears that of Lieut. H. J. West, R.N.R. Lieut. West returned from active service in July of last year and is now manager of the Woosung-Hankow Pilot Association.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE

BLOOD VETARZO MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pain and swelling of the joints, blood poisoning, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck; it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH

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Send stamp address envelope for Free Booklet or P.O. 2/6 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO to avoid disappointment. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. **SOLD BY BOOT'S CASH CHEMISTS.**

ARE PRICES ON THE DOWN GRADE?

Signs of Reaction

From Our Own Correspondent

London, May 6.

Are prices at last beginning to fall? There are signs of it, but if this is the case the change will only just come in time. Let me state the reverse side of the picture first.

Disregarding their agreement arrived at a month ago, the railwaymen have now put forward a demand for an extra one pound a week, which means an addition of £17,000,000 to £20,000,000 a year. This demand is independent of any request which may be made by the locomotive men, who always act independently and usually wait till the other railwaymen have got what they want and then add about five to ten shillings to the amount conceded. In all probability about half the sum will be given to the men and all railway travelling will go up accordingly. Indeed, at the present rate, third-class travelling will soon be about 2½d. to 3d. a mile.

The miners have just obtained two shillings extra a day, and the dockers have secured their 16 shillings a day. Hence they may not be prepared, though partners of the Triple Alliance, to strike to help the railwaymen, if matters reach a crisis. To-morrow there is a ballot of omnibus-men in London. They are asking for an extra 10 shillings a week. The Company offer five shillings now, to be increased to six shillings next month, which was the settlement recently made with the tramwaymen. Obviously, if the busmen obtain the larger sum, then the tramwaymen will strike to get the difference.

IS THE MAXIMUM REACHED?

But there are curious signs that wages have almost reached a maximum, since these must come a breaking point if advances are pushed too far. Thus building for purely commercial development is being stopped on all hands because, frankly, it does not pay at the present rates. Development which would give employment to labour is almost stagnant. Firms are carrying on with the facilities which exist, but they are not increasing them, since they cannot afford to.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that we hear reports on all hands of falling prices, though some of them have to fall a long way before they can become even reasonable. Thus in Birmingham there is a slump in local jewellery; boots are falling: there is a drop in cheaper cotton goods: straw hats are also wobbling: while in many places food prices are notably dropping, especially lard, ham, and bacon. This is a little surprising, since everything now is decontrolled except sugar and imported butter. The retailers have actually reduced milk by twopence a quart this week, while you can buy cream anywhere—at a price, it is true, but

you can buy it. Sugar alone keeps both rare and dear, and there are threats that jam will be half-a-crown a pound this summer. It will be a perfect scandal if it is, because the fruit season has been incomparably good up to the present. There has not been a single early frost, and there is no reason why every sort of tree capable of bearing fruit should not have an unlimited amount.

CORNERERS TO CONVINCE.

The truth is that people will keep prices high only so long as they think it is safe. When they get the conviction that they run a risk, huge stocks will be thrown on the market, since there is no lack of anything.

Clothes have come down with a run recently, mainly owing to the efforts of two or three sets of London tailors to convince the public that they sell the cheapest article on the face of the earth. They carry on an animated war among each other but the public is able to buy fairly good suits at three guineas. There is no change, however, in respect of the prices of furniture, household equipment generally, and the every-day essentials of domestic life apart from food. No wise man ever buys a carpet, and, owing to the Wallpaper Trust, it is always better and cheaper to distemper your walls.

TURNING THE CORNER.

To-day the Food Ministry estimates were taken in the House. There was the usual abuse of the Government by people who think that the Cabinet controls prices, but on the whole most people seem to realize that we are at last turning the corner. All would go well if only people would work up to even the level of their pre-war capacity. Still, if prices fall all round ever so slightly, it will check the demand for extra wages, and if this stops I think we shall very soon right ourselves. It is the first time since the war that in respect of prices I have been able to write with some confidence and hope.

THE Shanghai Provision Association wish to inform the public that because of the recent drop in exchange they are obliged to quote the following change in prices. The price of whiskeys and wines will be increased also but they are unable at present to state the rise in prices on such articles.

	per 1 lb.	per 2 lb.
	tin.	tin.
Butter, Rose Brand	\$0.75	\$1.45
Butter, Golden Churn	0.70	1.35
Sugar, American, Cube		per lb. 30
	per doz.	per tin
Cream, Carnation, large	\$2.80	25
Cream, Carnation, small	1.50	13
Cream, Milkmaid Evaporated, large	2.10	20
Cream, Milkmaid Evaporated, small	1.10	10
Cream, Milkmaid Sterilized, large	2.00	18
Cream, Milkmaid Sterilized, small	1.10	10
Cream, St. Charles, large	2.10	20
Cream, St. Charles, small	1.10	10

OUR PARIS LETTER

A Chinese Institute

PAINLEVÉ'S MISSION TO
THE FAR EAST

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, April 18.

A Chinese Institute, founded at the Sorbonne at the suggestion of the President of the Chinese Republic, has just been opened with great ceremony in the presence of the Minister of Public Instruction and other dignitaries. The two Governments are providing the funds, and the Chinese Government has undertaken to present the Institute with a library of 100,000 manuscripts. When they arrive, the new foundation should take its place as an important Western centre of sinological studies. For the present, however, it will not be much more than a meeting-place of students and others interested in the Far East.

One of the distinguished Frenchmen present at the opening was M. Paul Painlevé, who was Prime Minister for two months in 1917, and is still a deputy. It is announced that M. Painlevé is leaving for China, via New York and San Francisco, on May 11, at the invitation of the Chinese Government, with the object of investigating the development of intellectual relations between France and China. While in that country he will be the guest of the Chinese Government.

A CHARMING PERSONALITY.

Intellectual France could hardly have selected a better unofficial ambassador to China. In addition to great personal charm and an extraordinarily youthful appearance—though 57 years old he has hardly a grey hair—he is a living instance of the eminence to which sheer intellectual ability can enable its possessor to rise in a free democracy.

He is a Parisian born and bred. His father was a colour manufacturer in a small way of business, and his youth was spent in a purely artisan atmosphere. At quite an early age he developed strong mathematical tastes. He published a set of original essays on pure mathematics before he was 20, took his degree as doctor of science before he was 24, and, in the same year (1887) went to Lille University as professor of Mécanique Rationnelle. Before he was 30 he was an assistant professor at the Sorbonne and the Collège de France. In 1900 he was elected to the Académie des Sciences, of which he was for many years the youngest member and over which he presided in 1918.

A PIONEER OF AVIATION.

An early advocate of aviation, M. Painlevé was one of the first civilians to fly with Wilbur Wright during the memorable experiments at Auvours Camp, near Le Mans. He was Wilbur Wright's companion in a flight of 25 kilometres, made in 1 hour 16 minutes, which remained a "record" for some time.

He was largely instrumental in obtaining the inclusion, in the 1900 Budget estimates, of the first vote for military aviation. In 1910 he published an article—regarded at the time as Utopian—calling for the construction of 1,000 aeroplanes, to be spread over a period of five years. He also advocated the creation of the Ecole Supérieure de l'Aéronautique, in which many military and civil engineers have received theoretical and practical training.

IN POLITICS.

The beginning of M. Painlevé's interest in politics dates back to the Boulanger movement. As an opponent of Boulanger, he spoke at many local meetings, not exactly of a harmonious kind. Later on he was an ardent Dreyfusite and member of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme. He entered Parliament in 1910 and became Minister of Public Instruction and Inventions in the Briand Cabinet, from October 1915 to December 1916. He was War Minister in the Ribot Cabinet from March 20, 1917 to November 13, 1917, and during the last two months of this period he was Premier, after the fall of M. Ribot. His own defeat was followed by the formation of the Clemenceau Cabinet which had the glory of bringing the war to a successful conclusion. It was the general conviction of impartial observers that M. Painlevé's Cabinet was simply a stop-gap and that he was chosen as an alternative to M. Clemenceau, whose masterful personality was distasteful to many French politicians.

THE CHAMPAGNE OFFENSIVE.

About a year after his fall, M. Painlevé was attacked in some quarters on the alleged ground that he had been instrumental in stopping the French offensive begun in Champagne on April 16, 1917, that he had interfered unwarrantably with the free exercise of military discretion and robbed the country of a victory which, it was asserted, could have been obtained by pressing the attack home.

So far from having desired or attempted to stop the offensive, M. Painlevé has always maintained that he left General Nivelle, then Commander-in-Chief, full liberty to carry out his plans, but, when the harm was done, he discovered that the organization of the offensive was deplorably bad.

He told me, in a conversation I had with him at his house in December 1918, that while an offensive was necessary from the point of view of general strategy, there was an understanding that it should not be begun until favourable weather could be expected. Not only did General Nivelle make the attack under the worst possible weather conditions, which robbed the African troops of three-fourths of their fighting value, but the preparations, especially in regard to means of communication, were quite inadequate. Though there were plenty of shells, they could not be brought up to the batteries, the German machine-gun nests were not destroyed, and, as early as noon on the first day, every French

officer who took part in the operations was convinced that they must fail.

A VERY NEAR THING.

According to M. Painlevé, the French lost 33,000 killed in the first two days. It will be remembered that General Nivelle was removed from the chief command soon after this disastrous failure, which very nearly destroyed the moral of the French army and created a very dangerous state of feeling, eventually removed thanks to the tact, amounting to genius, of General (now Marshal) Pétain. General Nivelle was sent to Algeria, where he has remained ever since, so that, while not deprived of a command, he had nothing more to do with the conduct of the war.

Caillaux's Release

ELECTIONS IN MONTMARTRE.

Paris, April 25.

The result of the Caillaux trial seems to dissatisfy everybody except M. Caillaux himself, if we may judge by the cheerfulness he displays and his abstention from comment on his conviction. The net result of the finding was that he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment under Article 78 of the Penal Code, which punishes the act of being in communication with enemy subjects when such communication leads to placing the enemy in possession of information as to the political or military position of France or her allies. The most curious part of the judgement was that this article of the Code was never mentioned throughout the trial. The Senate could not convict the accused under the other articles quoted in the indictment, and it fell back upon article 78 at the last moment.

No ordinary tribunal, of course, would permit itself such an irregularity, but the Senate, when sitting as the High Court of Justice is a law unto itself and there is no appeal against its decisions.

TEN DAYS OVERDUE.

As M. Caillaux had been under detention since January, 1918, and as the law allows a discount, so to speak, of 25 per cent. to any person who has awaited his trial in prison, it was calculated that M. Caillaux had "done" about ten days more than the three years to which he was sentenced, and he was released on the following day.

His conviction deprives him of a vote for 10 years and also of eligibility to any public office for that period, and in accordance with the judgement the Government has forbidden him to enter the neighbourhood of Paris, Lyons or Marseilles and one or two other areas. With these exceptions he is free to go where he likes. When a man is convicted of a crime in France it is said that he has paid his debt to society, but in this case society was in debt to the prisoner, as the result of his long preliminary detention.

A man of M. Caillaux's temperament is not likely to be deterred

from political action by the slight hindrances placed on his freedom of action. He will be a little further away from the centre of things and perhaps he may find the longer strings a little more awkward to pull, but nobody doubts that he will soon be pulling them again. He may become the real leader of that very large party of the discontented who think France has been sacrificed by her allies.

MONTMARTRE MAKES MERRY.

Something of the old spirit of fun, which has so completely faded away from the Latin Quarter since the war, seems to have revived among the Bohemian denizens of Montmartre. On Sunday they had a real mad joy day of their own, with a mock municipal election as the foundation. The planks in the main platform were the separation of Montmartre from the rest of Europe, free wine, free song and free everything for everybody.

The first plank was a little more solid than the others. It was meant as a protest against the desecration of the famous Butte. Of late years the old-world aspect of Montmartre, where Charpentier's opera "Louise" and many other works of art were created, has been spoiled by the demolition of old houses and crooked streets to make way for ugly apartment houses. The artists and kindred souls accordingly decided to elect a "maire spirituel," the real mayor having failed to protect the aesthetics of the district. There were all sorts of lists—coalition, concentration and even "savage," the last named being made up of independents violently opposed to the others, so as to have full liberty to make fun of them.

Each group produced pamphlets full of allusions quite unintelligible to non-Montmartrois, and placards in which pencils ran riot. Over the hustings presided an artist with a long beard. Anybody could buy a voting ticket for a franc, the proceeds being devoted to a lottery.

THE ELECTION MANIFESTO.

The principal candidate was a bald and clean-shaven original named Depaquit, and his election manifesto was as follows: "Dada, dada, dada. Universal Republic. Liberty and equality and waste land for all. Live well and do nothing. Dada, dada, dada"—which after all is not more impossible than candidates' promises at real elections."

M. Depaquit made his appearance in the little Square du Tertre dressed in a seedy frock coat, a green tie and an opera hat. Followed by a cheering and exuberant crowd he passed from house to house, now and again posing for the cinema with one arm round a young woman's waist and the other embracing a bottle. He made a triumphal progress, his chief canvassers being pretty artists' models and young men with wonderful hair and beards. A mass meeting at the "Lapin Agile" was broken up by the principal figure becoming thirsty and insisting on making for the nearest café. The fun was kept up

all the afternoon and evening and wound up with an uproarious proclamation of M. Depaquit as the intellectual Mayor of Montmartre.

GEISSLER'S HIGH ROOF.

There is another local matter, connected with the outward aspect of Paris, which is of interest to those who know this city.

Long before the war a company having for its leading spirit a German named Geissler built a hotel, called the Astoria, at the top of the Champs Elysées and consequently close to the Place de l'Etoile, in the centre of which stands the Arc de Triomphe. Geissler wanted his hotel to be conspicuous, and made it about a storey higher than the building regulations permitted. By so doing he interfered with the regularity, of outline which the French cherish so much in their street perspectives. No doubt Geissler had some sort of "pull" which made the city surveyor afraid to insist on the regulations being adhered to, or perhaps the officials never thought of enforcing them. In any case the building was finished and the public discovered that the artistic symmetry of the Place de l'Etoile had been outraged.

A BOOTLESS OUTBURST.

Fervent Parisians wrote indignant letters to the newspapers, but Geissler carried on unperturbed. Questions were put in the Municipal Council from time to time, the Government was twice interpellated in the Chamber, innumerable reports were written and a magnificent dossier grew steadily up from youth to maturity, all without the slightest effect. Either Geissler must have been little short of a genius in the art of getting his own way, or he had a remarkably able legal adviser well versed in the niceties of procedure. The city authorities were exhorted to take possession of the premises and remove the roof at Geissler's expense, but apparently the city solicitors must have had a secret respect for the ability of the gentlemen on the other side, and nothing was done except for a great deal of talking and writing.

For 12 years Geissler victoriously defended his roof, and then the war broke out and the hotel became a hospital. It was afterwards hired by the British delegation to the Peace Conference, and as it has now been let to one of the international commissions appointed under the peace treaty, Parisians will have to put up with it for a few years longer, by which time the indignant protesters will probably all have died off and the public may even come to like it.

They ought really to regard it with respect as an object-lesson and an illustration of a great national failing—making countless laws and regulations and not seeing that they are respected.

IMPRISONED AND EXPELLED.

To complete the story I must relate that its hero ended his Parisian career under a dark cloud. It was alleged that he had prepared

a wonderful banquet which the Kaiser and his staff were to eat at the Hotel Astoria when Paris succumbed. The menu was published in the newspapers, and very attractive it was. Geissler was arrested and interned, and his associates discovered that his genius for business had been used somewhat to their disadvantage. The result was that he was tried, sentenced to a term of imprisonment for fraud and, after his release, he was expelled from France.

I cannot help regarding this as a regrettable blunder. The French ought to have naturalized Geissler and set him to work on the peace treaty.

An Ideal May Day

AND EVERYBODY BORED TO TEARS

Paris, May 3.

If the ideal May Day, from the Socialist point of view, is twenty-four hours spent at home, this year's celebration was quite a success. The cafés and places of amusement were closed, transports in the city were uncertain, there were no cabs, and doubt prevailed as to whether there would be the usual supply of gas and electric light.

The result was a city in which three-fourths of the inhabitants seemed to have nothing better to do than lean out of the windows and yawn. Those who mustered up sufficient courage to go out had little resource except the public parks and gardens.

The suburbs were barred, on account of the shortage of trains and the general feeling that though one might get to St. Cloud or Robinson or some such favourite resort, there was no telling whether one would be able to get back again. The Bois de Boulogne was astir with walkers, but there was no boating on the lake. A little languid shopping was done in the morning at the provision dealers. The pastrycooks were open all day and did much business. Lily of the valley rose from 20 to 50 centimes per small bunch, but was bought and sold in the streets all day long, the flower hawkers being the only busy people to be seen.

As the day wore on, the warm stillness of the air changed into a slight fog. The caretakers brought out their chairs and sat at the house doors watching their neighbours. Very few police were visible. At times a cavalry patrol rode quietly along, just to show that authority was awake. Children played about the sidewalks and parents yawned on the benches.

A CERTAIN LIVELINESS.

So much for the great bulk of the city. The centre was rather livelier, and the boulevards were quite crowded during the early part of the afternoon, after which, in consequence of a skirmish which had taken place near the Place de la République, the police and troops cleared the whole of the

boulevards from that point as far west as the Opera. The people were all turned into the side streets and no one was allowed to walk either up or down the boulevards, which were quite still and deserted from 5 to 7 p.m.

The dinner hour automatically solved the problem of order, for Paris perforce dined at home. Cooking was troublesome in innumerable households, because the gas, like the water, was at low pressure. What to do with the evening was a problem in Montmartre and Montparnasse. Not even the smallest café concert or cinema was open. There was a great run on the benches along the outer boulevards, and in groups the population moved slowly backward and forward, taking more collective exercise than on any one evening in their history.

THE ABORTIVE STRIKE.

The origin of the general strike, for which May Day was to be the signal, shows that, although labour organizations in France have increased in power and magnitude, they have no real unity of purpose, and that their leaders cannot count upon discipline and obedience. The movement was started by a small minority of the railwaymen's delegates. As so often happens, the more sober-minded and steady among the railwaymen neglected to attend meetings of their unions and use their votes. The consequence was that the revolutionaries obtained an entirely disproportionate number of representatives on the executive.

This body decided, by 28 votes to 24, to call a strike, and they sent out the notices 48 hours before conferring with the executive of the General Labour Confederation, whom they asked to order a general stoppage of work throughout the country.

When confronted with this *fait accompli*, the Confederation leaders, who were not prepared for a general movement and do not seem to have desired it, raised considerable objections. They could not, however, leave the railwaymen unsupported without showing a cleavage which would have damaged their own influence. After some delay they called a strike of merchant sailors, dockers and miners. They have not, however, succeeded in preserving the desired appearance of unity and cohesion. Even on the railways the strike has been only partial and very much less serious than the movement of three months ago.

The explanation no doubt is that the issues were not the same. In February there was a definite demand for higher pay, but now the main point in the programme is the nationalization of the railways—a political rather than economic aim. So far, it has certainly not excited the enthusiasm of the railwaymen as a whole.

The other branches of labour are also lukewarm. Two of the principal district federations of miners have simply disregarded the order to strike. The sailors and dockers are more inclined to obey. Some

sailings have been prevented, and additional confusion and uncertainty has been created at the ports, but that is all. French labour does not yet seem to have reached the point at which it is willing to risk its daily bread for the sake of high-sounding schemes which may or may not turn out to be an improvement on existing condition.

A VAST SALON.

For their annual Salon, which has just opened at the Grand Palais, the Artistes Français have set aside the salutary rule which excludes all works previously shown, and the result is an appallingly large exhibition, containing over 7,000 paintings. The visitor receives an impression of countless war scenes, chiefly allegories, and of "honourable mentions" without end. The jury evidently felt called upon to be merciful, not to say indulgent. This being the official Salon, it is natural to find plenty of generals and statesmen, both in marble and paint. The effect of the great sculpture hall is spoilt by the over-abundant examples of monumental masonry, which make the place look rather like a cemetery.

M. Clemenceau and Carpentier (selected by the sculptor, no doubt, as a model of manly beauty) afford relief, and there is an impressive monument to Guynemer, the young French airman. Upstairs are enormous designs of the conventional style, intended for town halls and other public buildings. In strong contrast is Henri Martin's "Spring Song" with its warm, vibrating light and cheerful greens. This picture is to be copied in Gobelin's tapestry. It is noticeable that many of the portrait painters have depicted their models in unrelieved black, and that many women have been painted in their diamonds and pearls.

THE LACK OF SMALL MONEY.

We are still afflicted by the shortage of small change, the authorities not having yet overcome the difficulties of procuring the right kinds of paper and ink with

which to manufacture the promised one-franc and 50-centime notes. Stamps, the principal substitute, have gone out of favour in the open markets, where the stallholders now reject them utterly. They complain that unscrupulous persons are putting used stamps into the transparent paper packets that have had to do duty for coins, and that this trick, when detected, is the cause of serious friction and loss of temper. They fall back, therefore, upon card coupons, interchangeable among the stalls and shops of a street but not outside its limit, a complication which the cooks resent.

Now that the milkman demands 25 centimes to deliver a quart of milk and the baker 10 centimes to deliver a loaf, every article of food has to be fetched and paid for daily, and more small money than ever is required in consequence of this additional worry. With all these complications, higher omnibus and tube fares, steadily rising prices and an impending gigantic increase in taxation, the lot of the housekeeper in Paris is far from happy.

H. M. light cruiser *Flora*, which served several commissions on the China Station, is to be sold out of the service at an early date. She was very well known at Shanghai some 12 years ago and also served on the old Pacific Station, now divided up between the North America, South America, China and New Zealand Stations.

GENERAL Liu Hsien-hsi, Tuchun of Kweichow, in a lengthy circular telegram, favours the abolition of the Tuchun system, and the disbandment of China's surplus troops. He states that on and from June 21 he will resign and take up a post as Co-Director of the Constitutional forces with General Tang Chi-yao. Protesting the Constitution, peace throughout the country, and the protection of the citizens, will be General Liu's chief aims, he says.

D. J. Collis Browne's

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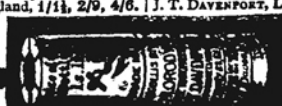
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AMERICAN LETTER

The Republican Convention

MEN IN THE POLITICAL FOREFRONT

From Our Own Correspondent

Washington, May 29.

The Republican National Convention which will assemble in Chicago on June 8 for the purpose of choosing the Republican candidate for the presidency at the election on November 2 next, and the Democratic National Convention which will be held at San Francisco on June 28 and following days for the selection of the Democratic candidate, will both be strikingly differentiated from all previous political conventions. In neither case is there the slightest possibility of forecasting the result of the assembly's deliberations. There is not even the proverbial straw to show which way the wind blows, and the most sagacious politician is in no better a position to judge who will lead the two great parties—the one to victory and the other to defeat—than the man in the street.

But this is not in itself a matter for serious concern, either from a public or a partisan standpoint. Neither is it, except that it applies equally to both assemblies, a situation entirely without precedent. The outstanding feature of the situation and the one fraught with the most serious possibilities is the fact that both parties contain elements, numerous, powerful and aggressive, tending towards disruption, and the adoption of the "platforms" or declarations of principles on which the two candidates must stand will inevitably lead to bitterness and not impossibly to the nomination of a third candidate, perhaps both an independent Republican and an independent Democrat.

HOW THE TREATY STANDS.

So far as can be determined without a referendum, a large majority of the Republicans of the country are in favour of the ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, including the League of Nations, but only with reservations that would entirely free the United States from even a moral obligation in connexion with it. As was shown in the Senate, a powerful and aggressive minority of the party are opposed to the treaty in any form whatever, modified or unmodified, and these have the support of the Irish, the Germans and the pacifists, the last-mentioned being only another name for pro-Germans. Lastly there is that small section of the party, high in character but numerically unimportant, who would accept the treaty just as it is and who uphold President Wilson notwithstanding the mistakes he has made.

There is not the remotest possibility of a single good word being said for the Treaty of

Versailles at the Republican Convention, but there is a possibility that in deference to a deep-rooted public sentiment, entirely independent of party, a "plank" may be proposed for the platform affirming the desirability of some concerted action for the prevention of war. Such a proposal would be fought tooth and nail by a large body of delegates under the vigorous leadership of those irreconcilable senators who have so relentlessly opposed the treaty in any form. Even more difficult to overcome will be the opposition that threatens all candidates who are not recognized as distinctly hostile to "Wall Street," a popular term for the capitalistic interests of the country in general.

THE RADICAL SENATOR.

In the last letter in which I dealt with the presidential campaign I gave a list of the most prominent Republican aspirants for the nomination. Until within the last two or three days the only important developments that have occurred have been the practical elimination of General Pershing and the formidable character assumed by the candidacy of Senator Johnson.

In 14 states "primary" elections have been held for the purpose of affording the voters an opportunity of expressing their preferences as to the various candidates and of electing delegates to the conventions. While the results have in certain cases been very surprising, in general they have been inconclusive. But they have shown a large popular vote in favour of Senator Johnson, whose extreme radicalism is utterly abhorrent to the conservative wing of the party.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

But while the conservative leaders, popularly known as the "Old Guard," have been considering how best to stem the rising Johnson tide, a complete change in the situation has suddenly come about. At the instance of Senator Johnson's friends, a Senate committee has been inquiring into the expenditures of the various candidates in connexion with the primary elections, and has brought out the fact that more than half-a-million dollars has been spent to advance the candidacy of General Wood and more than \$400,000 in the interest of Governor Lowden.

At the present moment it seems impossible that the convention should nominate with any hope of success at the polls a candidate in whose behalf so large a sum of money had been expended in advance of his nomination, and while the friends of these two leading candidates have not given up the fight, their chances are generally regarded as hopeless. But it is by no means certain that these tactics on the part of Senator Johnson will prove helpful to him at the convention, even though they should result, as now seems certain, in the elimination of his two leading opponents. For the moment they

have only intensified the bitterness of the feeling against him.

But something has to be done, and that something is to find, if possible, a candidate who will be acceptable to the conservative wing of the party and at the same time not so conservative as to excite the hostility of the radicals.

NOTES ON THE CANDIDATES.

How the difficulty has been solved, if its solution is possible, will be known to the readers of the "North-China Daily News" a few days in advance of the publication of this letter. Whatever that solution, a brief statement regarding the outlook only a week before the opening of the convention, should throw some light upon it.

Senator Harding having carried the primary election only in his own state, his position is regarded as distinctly less favourable than it was believed to be a few weeks ago, and new names are being mentioned daily and almost hourly. Among them are those of Mr. Hughes, who owed his defeat at the last presidential election to this same Senator Johnson; Senator Knox and Governor Sproul of Pennsylvania; Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts, Governor Allen of Kansas, and ex-Senator Beveridge of Indiana. Senator Knox has been one of the strongest opponents of the Treaty of Versailles and is the author of the joint resolution of Congress declaring the war with Germany at an end, which has been so emphatically vetoed by President Wilson; while ex-Senator Beveridge is understood to have been strongly pro-German, at least until the entrance of the United States into the war. Governor Coolidge is the governor who dealt so vigorously with the police strike at Boston, a fact that while greatly to his honour, will not commend him to labour circles.

DEMOCRATS ALSO DIVIDED.

The Democrats could hardly fail to profit by Republican dissensions were it not that they are just as much divided themselves. Four-fifths of the party, both in and out of Congress, are committed to a ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, but the irrepressible Mr. Bryan, who still has a numerous following, is ready to sacrifice everything that is vital to the treaty to secure its ratification, is opposed to the United States accepting a mandate for Armenia, and is generally in opposition to everything President Wilson stands for. Then again the movement for a modification of the prohibition amendment has made considerable headway in the Democratic party, and that is another question likely to provoke dissension, Mr. Bryan being an out-and-out prohibitionist.

Attorney General Palmer and ex-Secretary McAdoo are still the most prominent candidates for the Democratic nomination, but the former, although a man of conspicuous ability and of the highest character, is hardly likely to evoke the necessary enthusiasm, and with regard to Mr. McAdoo it is felt in certain quarters that his

connexion with President Wilson—both a family and an official connexion—might be used against him. Governor Edwards of New Jersey, who has taken a pronounced stand against prohibition and has the support of his state, has been prominently mentioned, but it is considered unlikely that either party will venture to nominate a strong anti-prohibitionist.

A NOTE ON PROHIBITION.

Parenthetically I should like to say here that on the two or three occasions on which I have referred to the passage of the prohibition amendment by Congress as due to a lack of moral courage on the part of the legislators, I have felt that there would be readers of the "North-China Daily News" who would set the statement down as an indication of personal bias on the part of your correspondent. I therefore take this opportunity of stating that in an address to the Virginia State Bar Association a few days ago Vice-President Marshall, himself a life-long teetotaler, told his audience that if the Senate, of which he has been for seven years the presiding officer, could have voted in secret, not 20 of the 96 members would have voted for prohibition. The Vice-President has been called to account by the Southern Baptist Convention, but not by the Senate.

OTHER POSSIBLE CANDIDATES.

But to return to the question of the nomination of a Democratic candidate for the presidency. A leading newspaper has recently suggested Mr. John W. Davis, Ambassador to England, as the strongest available Democrat. It has pointed out that in every position Mr. Davis has been called upon to fill he has acquitted himself with extraordinary ability, and while he lacks the business experience of Mr. McAdoo, his knowledge of international law and of international affairs in general would be invaluable in the present crisis. Mr. Champ Clark, so long speaker of the Democratic House of Representatives, is a receptive candidate, but there is a widespread feeling that he is too impetuous for the presidency. When a commercial treaty with Canada was under discussion a few years ago, Mr. Clark said in a public address that it was the first step towards the absorption of Canada by the United States, and the result was that at the general election that followed almost immediately the Canadian people turned the treaty down by an overwhelming majority. More recently Mr. Clark was one of the members of the House of Representatives who signed a declaration in favour of an independent Ireland.

American presidents are usually chosen for their negative rather than for their positive qualifications.

GENERAL Li Lieh-chun, special representative of General Tang Chi-yao, commander in chief of the Constitutional forces, left Hongkong for Yunnanfu on the 16th instant.

CROOKS AND THE GUILILESS M.P.

A Swindle, a Sermon and More Police

From Our Own Correspondent

London, May 5.

There is a good deal of conscious humbug about the habits and customs of the British House of Commons. We have just had a delightful instance of this. For the last two or three weeks we have been witnessing the various stages of a criminal action brought against two individuals, named Hease and Fletcher, who were convicted of frauds perpetrated and intended against a certain tradesmen in connexion with the purchase of Government cloth. They were both convicted and were fairly heavily punished. So stated, in its crude form, the episode possesses no particular interest, but because of certain circumstances attaching to it the public, has been quite interested.

Hease was one of those nebulous individuals who haunt the House of Commons. No one knows how they live, but they seem often to have plenty of money, and they are ready to spend freely. He knew Mr. Tyson Wilson, the Labour Whip, through meeting him socially at the House, and he seems to have suggested to him when his cloth schemes began that he should give him a letter of introduction to the Ministry. As a friend, Mr. Wilson did so, and later when Hease could not obtain delivery of certain cloth he had bought, again prodded the Ministry up.

MY FRIENDS UP HIGH.

There his part seems to have ended, but the evidence did show that Hease obviously impressed the gentleman he was going to swindle, and did swindle, with his influence at the House, with his freedom of movement, with his acquaintance with members of Parliament, with his use of the House of Commons writing paper which he annexed, and by entertainments at St. Stephen's in which he and his friends took part,—entertainments to which occasionally various members of Parliament were invited and which, in complete innocence of their association, they attended.

Some four or five members of Parliament were mentioned in court, and though the Judge pretty well whitewashed all the legislators, he seems to have been somewhat caustic about the easy-going methods of the House of Commons. Indeed, from his observations one might almost think that the sacred precincts of Parliament were invaded by toughs of whom Hease, who seems to have been at least once in gaol, and Fletcher, who was an undischarged bankrupt, were types, and that the moral incorruptibility of members of Parliament was thereby put to an excessive strain.

Immediately some of the papers published a good deal of unctuous

humbug about imaginary laxity in the habits and customs of the Mother of Parliaments. They seem to have suggested that some members, at all events, were inclined to lose sight of their great and noble mission to reconstruct the national edifice, in ignoble efforts to boost the business of their friends, and have a few gay and festive evenings in the exclusive rooms devoted to their own immediate use and to that of those guests whom their exalted position permitted them to introduce.

MORE GUARDED THAN EVER.

Nobody ever expected that the British Parliament was not like any other Parliament. Half the constituents who go there have axes to grind, and half the guests whom members invite to dine or lunch go there to talk about business. You cannot ask your neighbour for his birth certificate, a clergyman's guarantee of moral character, and a banker's reference. You take them as you find them, and most people are sufficiently good judges of character to know when they are being exploited and when they are thrown into contact with undesirable.

As a matter of fact, it is not particularly easy to get into the semi-private precincts of the House, and it is pretty uninteresting when you do get there. The British Parliament is inevitably composed for the most part of heavyweights, with a great opinion of themselves which is seldom shared by others who come into close contact with them.

Hence now, after the case to which I have alluded, all sorts of restrictions have been introduced—pink passes, green passes, buff passes, more policemen, more detectives, more anxious waiters watching to see that the M.P. pays and not his guest. It is the price we pay for sacrosanctity, and British respectability. Our only consolation is that these new regulations worry members quite as much as they worry us, the mere outsiders.

REPORTS received from the outlying districts of Hongkong state that the heavy rains have caused several landslides lately. At the time of writing Stanley Gap Road, Saiwan Gap Road, Shauiwan Taitam Road, the Castle Peak Road were all more or less obstructed.

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THE LEAGUE OR ALLIANCES?

European Nerves

From Our Own Correspondent

London, May 6.

Everyone who comes back from France at the present time bears testimony to the extreme nervousness which prevails in that country—and, for the matter of that, in Belgium also—as to the political outlook. You already hear talk of "Perfidie Albion," you already notice books printed in Germany and sold on the Paris bookstalls entitled "In Paris in Five Years," you take up the French papers and you will see an amount of criticism about Great Britain which is not exactly pleasant. You will not notice much about America because the French never expected much from America and so they are not disappointed. This may not be flattering to America, but I think that President Wilson and the Senate, operating from entirely different points of view, have between them quite disillusionized France, which once seems to have considered that America, with her idealism, might rejuvenate Europe and come to the rescue of the civilization of the future.

FRANCE'S EXPOSED POSITION.

The point of view with regard to ourselves is equally obvious when you remember what France's position is at the present time. Prior to the war the great international strength of France lay in the alliance with Russia. For 40 years Germany hesitated to strike since she never knew whether, when she moved on one side against one of the Allies, she might not be open to attack on the other by the remaining partner. No one knows now what Russia wants or does not want or is likely to want or with whom she will ally herself if she ever allies herself with anyone again. France cannot, therefore, count on Russia. It is true that Germany cannot yet count on Russia either, but if the present Berlin Government assumes a still "redder" complexion, a working understanding might be possible between the two, whereas never with a bourgeois country like France would any agreement with Bolshevik Russia be imaginable. France is, therefore, open to attack in future very much more easily than in the past, provided, of course, that Germany recovers sufficiently to act aggressively.

Belgium is similarly liable to attack.

GREAT BRITAIN'S STRENGTH.

The position of Great Britain, on the other hand, is immeasurably stronger than before the war. Then there was a large German fleet which was a permanent menace, but this is now at the bottom of the sea and the French are not slow to point the moral, namely, that we, at all events, are in a highly advantageous position and

do not perhaps appreciate why they wish to take such a strong line with regard to the Treaty of Versailles.

Hence it is that the French strongly resent our acceptance of the German point of view that there are grounds for permitting the German standing army to be increased from 100,000 to 200,000. They assert that it does not much matter to us if Germany does reform a strong army, since we are not those who would suffer from it immediately, and they openly allege that our toleration of German modifications of the Treaty are largely due to selfishness and indifference.

THE LEAGUE OUR REFUGEE.

All this shows not merely the value of the suggested League of Nations but the inevitableness of our all relapsing without it into the state of maintaining vast armaments which characterized every nation before 1914. There are Labour leaders who suggest we may bring about a better state of feeling by international solidarity, but the war, at all events, should

have shown the futility of this anticipation. The only safeguard for us all is the creation, even in halting fashion, of some international League. It may not be participated in by all nations or even by the majority, but there are a certain number which feel it is absolutely essential unless they are to be crushed again under the weight of armaments.

The only alternative is a working alliance between the majority of the late war.

PUBLICITY for divorce cases was endorsed during a further discussion in the House of Lords of Lord Buckmaster's Bill for extending the grounds on which divorce can be granted. The omission of a clause in the Bill dealing with the suppression of newspaper reports was moved by Lord Askwith, who said that the Press was always ready to accept suggestions from the Bench as to the suppression of undesirable details. It was very desirable that that the Press should remain in court, for publicity was essential to the administration of justice.



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SHANGHAI NEWS

PIECE GOODS CRISIS

Dealers' Demands

With reference to the situation in the piece goods trade caused by the fall in exchange a circular issued by the piece goods dealers is of importance. It is stated that the circular makes various demands, not requests, a fact which has not created too favourable an impression in many quarters.

It appears that the principal demand in the circular is that all contracts entered into since October should be cancelled. It should be pointed out that between November and January prices in Manchester rose something like 40 per cent. for several lines, and while from the local point of view this was overcome by the ascending rate of exchange, present rates cause the rise to be felt to the full. Another report states that the demand is for cancellation of all goods that have not yet been shipped.

Another important clause is that all drafts for goods now on their way should be extended for six months, but no suggestion is made as to who should finance the drafts during this time. The whole tenor of the circular appears to be that although large profits have been made in the past, present losses should be annulled.

In pleasing contrast to this circular is a letter which is understood to have been sent out asking the Chambers of Commerce to meet the Piece Goods Guild in order to discuss the situation which the fall in exchange has created. Neither demands nor suggestions are contained in this letter, but merely a request that these different bodies, having a mutual interest in the position, might try to arrive at the best possible arrangement.

In the meantime well-informed Chinese circles report that four failures occurred over the week-end among Chinese dealers. They are all men of small capital—in one case, it is said, of only Tls. 30,000—but no statement is made as to the extent of their losses, these depending upon the extent of the credit they have hitherto enjoyed from the banks. The immediate cause of these failures is given as the contraction of credit allowed them by the Chinese banks. Owing to the fall in exchange this has been considerably reduced, and consequently these men have found themselves in difficulties.

Chinese Appeal for Sympathy

We have received the following communication with reference to the present piece goods crisis:—

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—We have the honour to inform you that we are instructed to convey to you the ideas concerning the difficulties and burdens of import business men in Shanghai.

Although it may be true when it is stated that piece goods dealers have

made profit during these years, yet it will be readily dispelled when we consider differences in mediums of exchange. In this connexion we will explain to you the following reasons:—

(1) Some of dealers had engaged shillings in March and June of last year, but on arrival of goods the exchange rose tremendously and the exchange could be only settled according to low rates bought for them.

(2) Although time is of essence of most contracts, yet goods often fail to arrive in Shanghai according to stipulated dates. When the engaged shillings fall due, Chinese dealers are in difficulties in not being able to get goods so as to settle exchange. They are compelled to pay cash, and in default of which, the exchange will be lowered to several pence per month.

(3) When the exchange is favourable, it happens that dealers have to square accounts to pass Chinese New Year and have no opportunities to engage shillings.

Owing to the tremendous rise in the price of rice, etc., and also to disturbances in the country, all import business men have been suffering serious losses and therefore they are obliged to lay the two resolutions passed at their meeting before the Diplomatic Corps, Consular Body, Chambers of Commerce, and earnestly request them to secure their hearty co-operation in the carrying out of the two resolutions which will help stabilize the market for the benefit of both foreigners and Chinese. Japanese hongs have shown sympathy with Chinese dealers. We are quite sure that British and American firms will do the same, since had always assisted Chinese in the past.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude in anticipation of foreign hongs' sympathy and assistance.

We are, etc.,

SHANGHAI STREETS UNION.

Shanghai, June 22.

LOOKING FOR HELP.

The term to "engage shillings" means, of course, to fix exchange, but there is another point in the letter which requires elucidation. What are the two resolutions which these import men have passed? We have heard of a circular which they have issued to foreign merchants in which various demands were set forth, but we are unable to state if there have been further resolutions framed. Up to a certain point the statement made in this letter is correct, but at the same time it is generally understood that the profits made were very handsome.

Up to a year or two ago the number of Chinese piece goods dealers in the Settlement was between 80 and 90, whereas to-day it has increased to about 500. Many of these are without capital or experience, and now that they have been hit, they are turning anywhere and everywhere in the hope of bringing influence to bear upon the merchants for the cancellation of contracts and financial accommodation which would get them out of their difficulties.

British Chamber's View

At a special meeting of the members of the British Chamber of Commerce on Wednesday afternoon at the Palace Hotel, for the purpose of considering the present situation and the various suggestions which have been made to it from various

Chinese quarters, the following resolution was passed:—

"That the British Chamber of Commerce, while sympathizing with Chinese merchants in the losses with which they are faced, as described in the letters received from the Piece Goods Guild and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, is of opinion that the matter is one in which as a body it can take no effective action: further, that this Chamber declines to associate itself with any movement which threatens the sanctity of the written contract."

Subsequently a special committee was appointed to consider the local aspects of the matter with a view, if necessary, to taking action locally.

The American Chamber of Commerce will take a stand similar to that taken by the British.

A United Front Against Cancellation

London, June 20.

There is some uneasiness on the Manchester Rotal Exchange as the result of cables stating that the Piece Goods Association of Shanghai suggests that merchants and manufacturers in Lancashire should cancel contracts, owing to the fall in silver making it impossible to sell goods at a profit. Manchester firms are determined to act together and refuse to entertain the suggestion.

It is pointed out that dealers in Shanghai made immense profits last year when exchange was favourable to them and that now the position is reversed they should be willing to bear their share of the losses.

WILL PRICES DECLINE?

June 21.

The "Times" Manchester correspondent writes:—

"A decline in prices of cotton goods is presaged by the failure of Far Eastern demand, but manufactured goods are not expected to be cheaper in the home market until the spring."—Reuter.

Mr. Hsu Yuan has reorganized the Bureau of Foreign Affairs into the Social, Foreign Interchange, and General branches. The Commercial Branch, established by Mr. Yang Tchong, has been abolished.

On Tuesday, P. N. Kojeniakin, arrested here on a charge of having obtained ¥70,000 from an American bank in Harbin by means of fraud, was deported for trial. He left on the str. Sakaki Maru for Dalny, en route for Harbin, in charge of Det. Sgt. Schmidt, P. C. Fenton, and a Russian police official.

Owing to the outbreak of a number of cholera cases at Kobe, Moji, Hiroshima, Kagawa and other Inland Sea ports, the Rumanian Crown Prince, who was due to arrive in Kobe from Shanghai on June 21, changed his plans and made port at Osaka, instead.

CHINESE RATEPAYERS

An Association Formed

A meeting was held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. on Tuesday to discuss the formation of an association of Chinese ratepayers. The meeting, which was called by the Shanghai Street Unions, was presided over by Mr. Chen Tsze-min.

It was decided to hold the meeting in order to avoid misunderstanding and so that all Chinese ratepayers should be in a position to work in unity and co-operation.

After the chairman had given a history of the movement for Chinese representation on the Municipal Council and the purpose of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, plans for the organization of the association were discussed.

The following gentlemen were elected as provisional committee to devise ways of procedure and organization:—

Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. F. C. Tong, and Messrs. Chow, Wei-leu, David Z. T. Yui, Yuan Ching-chu, Chang Shang-san, Lu Wei-chong, Tien Shih-ling, Sung Han-chang, Chen Tsze-min, Chu Keng-shih, Yu Yang-san, Chang Mou-cheng, Wu Se-hou, Chu See-huang, Kiang Hsinn-tu, Hsu Chien, Yin Chi-sung, Hu Lu-sang and Tan Li-sung.

CANTONESE BAPTIST CHURCH

Dedication Service

The dedication service of the Cantonese Baptist Church at No. 6 Barchet Road, off North Szechuen Road Extension, took place on Saturday afternoon.

There was a large attendance in spite of the rain and a very interesting programme was gone through. Intermingled with musical selections and songs there were addresses by the Revs. Hsien Liang-tsai, R. T. Bryan, D.D., Lee Ching-lien, and Chen King-kong, as well as the reading of a number of congratulatory messages.

The spacious premises now occupied by the church were formerly two foreign houses. The church hall has a seating capacity for at least 600 people. It is plain, yet attractive. There is a large platform which, if a few boards are removed, is turned into the usual Baptist font. Besides the auditorium, there are six rooms on the second floor, while on the ground floor there are five rooms besides a large social hall. Most of these rooms are used as class rooms during the week and on Sundays. When not used for class rooms, they are turned into club rooms for the young men and women members. There are hot and cold shower baths besides lavatories. It is hoped that a gymnasium may be fitted up in a short time.

PROPOSED AMERICAN CHURCH

Song Service Scheme

Started three years ago to meet the needs of the American community in Shanghai, the American Song Service now proposes to establish a regular church on union or interdenominational lines with a view to calling an ordained pastor from America to devote his full time to the organization.

As a result of several meetings the following proposals were set forth:—

1. That a definite church organization be undertaken by the Song Service Committee.

2. That this church be incorporated under American law and that it be so organized as to conserve harmony among the existing churches, to make federation possible and to promote interdenominational religious unity.

3. That in view of the growth of the foreign population in the western sections of the International and French Settlements of Shanghai, we propose that the eventual location of this church shall be in this vicinity.

4. That the organization should take the form of a community church similar to those being developed in the United States of America, open and attractive to Christians of other nationalities as well as to Americans.

The budget for 1920-21 for the carrying on of the work without a pastor is \$4,500; or with a temporary pastor, \$9,000; or with a permanent pastor from America, \$16,000.

Shooting Case at Yangtzepoo

A rather serious shooting incident took place at Yangtzepoo on Sunday evening, the offenders being sailors from one of the U. S. gunboats now lying in port.

It is alleged that three sailors took riches down to a wharf on Yangtzepoo Road and when they arrived at their destination they refused to pay their legal fares; in fact it is said they refused to pay any fares at all. Then there was a quarrel. At the time some mill-workers had just come out from their work and stood by watching to see what the outcome would be.

The sailors, evidently thinking these men would attack, are stated to have pulled out revolvers and started shooting. As a result of this one Kao, a coolie, was shot in the right arm.

Police were called to the spot and placed the three sailors under arrest, while the coolie was conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital.

Inquiries at the U. S. Court on Tuesday elicited no further information with the exception that it was possible that the men would be brought before court martial. They may, however, be brought before Commissioner Nelson E. Lurton, to answer the charges against them.

GIRL GUIDES MOVEMENT

A Local Association

On Wednesday a meeting was held at the Cathedral Girls' School, No. 1, Yates Road, to inaugurate a local association of the Girl Guide movement. There were about 40 ladies present. Mrs. H. P. Wilkinson very kindly took the chair.

Mrs. Sampson, the Hon. Secretary, said that an informal meeting had been held at her house on May 6, and many of the ladies present had attended that meeting, and signified their willingness to join the association, but as it was impossible to form this without some one in authority, she had communicated with Mrs. Cartlidge, who had been appointed by Lady Baden Powell to be Commissioner for China until such time as the growth of the movement warranted the appointment of separate commissioners for each place. Mrs. Cartlidge had now come from Hankow for this purpose.

A WORLD WIDE MOVEMENT.

Mrs. Cartlidge said what a pleasure it was to feel that these ladies were willing to help the movement which was proving itself so worthy of support in all parts of the world. She then gave a *résumé* of the aims, objects and methods of the movement, which had already been placed before them by Mrs. Sampson at the previous meeting.

She emphasized the fact that the whole crux of the movement lay in the patrol system. Each company consisted of about 30 girls, who were divided into groups of eight, one of the eight being chosen as leader, and another as second. It was here that the girls learned honour, loyalty and *esprit de corps*, for the leader was of equal age with the others, and if the guide be loyal and obedient to her patrol leaders she could be so to any one. The patrol leader herself learned that "bossiness" was not the best way of obtaining control, and that "he best can rule who first has well obeyed." She must, therefore, be consistent in her own behaviour, and each and all learn that the success of the company depended upon the behaviour of the individual.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Wilkinson proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Cartlidge. An interesting discussion then took place, and it was stated that several companies were to be formed after the summer holidays. The following executive committee were then elected:—Mrs. Symons, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Lucy Graves, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Henman, Miss Moller, Miss Thomson, Miss Shaw, Miss Mayhew. Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. Sampson, Hon. Secretary.

Mrs. Cartlidge said she wanted to thank Mrs. Sampson in the name of the Girl Guide Association, and of those present, for the indefatigable way in which she had created interest and called the meeting together.

The proceedings closed with a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Wilkinson.

WEDDINGS

Cheng Fang-lin—Chow

The marriage of Mr. Cheng Fang-lin to Miss Dorothy Agnes Chow, daughter of Mr. C. L. Chow, formerly Director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, was solemnized by Dr. Lavington Hart, at the Anglo-Chinese College, Tientsin, in the presence of a large number of Chinese and foreign friends, on the 15th instant. A largely attended reception was afterwards held at the residence of the bride's parents on Race Course Road. The band of the 15th U. S. Infantry was present, and many guests availed themselves of the opportunity to dance. The presents, which were beautiful and numerous, were on view.

Thomson—Bowditch

Following upon the civil ceremony, which took place at H. M. Consulate-General before Sir Everard D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., a very pretty wedding was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral on Saturday morning in the presence of a large gathering of friends, the contracting parties being Mr. John George Thomson, C.A., of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., youngest son of the late John Thomson, of Renfrewshire, and Miss Priscilla Rose Bowditch, until recently assistant mistress at the Nieh Chih Kuei Public School for Chinese, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Bowditch, of London.

The chancel of the Cathedral was prettily decorated, and the service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., Dean. Mr. R. B. Hurry, M.U.S. B., presided at the organ and accompanied the boys' choir in their rendering of "Oh Perfect Love" and Psalm LXVII, as well as playing Mendelssohn's Wedding March as the bridal couple left the vestry.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. R. G. Dowie, wore a dress that was charming in its simplicity, consisting of white silk net trimmed with soft white satin, and her hat was of white tulle, with satin crown. The bridesmaid was Miss M. Chasty, and Miss Peggy Sayle, the seven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sayle, prettily performed the duties of a little flower girl. Miss Chasty wore a pretty dress of white French net, with silk embroidery, and a becoming hat of pale mauve tulle. Both bridesmaid and flower girl wore pretty ivory and gold bangles, the gift of the bridegroom.

Mr. R. A. Russell ably fulfilled the duties of best man, and the ushers were Messrs. A. F. T. Holland, G. L. Aitchison and J. W. Dovey.

After the conclusion of the church ceremony, a reception was held at the Burlington Hotel, at which the usual felicitous toasts were proposed and congratulations given. Amongst a handsome dis-

play of wedding presents were the bridegroom's gift to the bride—a beautiful diamond and platinum pendant; a handsome silver cigar box and a silver tea set presented by the staff of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.; a beautifully engraved silver salver, the gift of Mr. Dow Ping-chiang, compradore of the same company, and a few Chinese friends; a pretty silver flower bowl from the Chinese staff, and others consisting of silver and cut glass ornaments.

The honeymoon will be spent on motor boat at the Taihu Lake, beyond Soochow, after which Mr. and Mrs. Thomson will visit Nikko, Japan.

Gallop—Ollerdesen

The marriage took place on Saturday afternoon, at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Crochet, S.J., in the presence of the U. S. Vice-Consul, of Miss Ethel Ollerdesen, second daughter of the late Mr. Henry Ollerdesen, and Mrs. Ollerdesen, of Shanghai, to Mr. Herbert B. Gallop, of Boston, Mass.

The church was beautifully decorated by the bride's girl friends with bamboo foliage and lilacs. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. H. B. Ollerdesen, looked charming in a dress of Chantilly lace, trimmed with pearls and orange blossom. The bridesmaids were the Misses Helen and Vera Prince, nieces of the bride, and Mr. W. M. Peach, of Peking, officiated as best man.

The bride's mother wore a dress of grey georgette, with grey toque.

A reception was afterwards held at the residence of the bride's mother, which was attended by numerous friends. There were many very beautiful wedding presents, including a large engraved silver shield, presented by the Shanghai Paper Guild. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a diamond and pearl pendant, set in platinum, and that of the bride to the bridegroom was a pearl scarf-pin. The bridesmaids wore pearl pendants, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride's going-away dress was of white georgette, with hand-painted cherries, and she wore a leghorn hat, also trimmed with cherries. The honeymoon will be spent in Nanking and on their return Mr. and Mrs. Gallop will leave next month for the United States.

The Chinese Press reports that Miss Huey Huang will be married to Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States, in Washington, D.C., very shortly.

Eight Chinese organizations held a reception on Saturday afternoon to welcome the new Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hsu Yuan, and to bid farewell to Mr. Yang Tcheng, the retiring Commissioner. There were the usual felicitations.

OBITUARY

Mr. C. T. Tonkin

We regret to announce the death, which took place on Sunday, of Mr. C. T. Tonkin of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Aged 78 years, he must have ranked as one of the oldest China hands, and it is understood that he had served in the Customs for something like half a century. In the outdoor staff he had held many important positions in Chefoo and Shanghai, and until four or five years ago he was actively employed. He then retired, and had been resident in Shanghai, although unfortunately for several months he had been in bad health. He is survived by a widow and three children, to whom the deepest sympathy will be extended.

The funeral took place at Bubbling Well Cemetery on Monday afternoon. The service was read by the Rev. C. E. Spenser, and the pall-bearers were Capt. Corneek, Messrs. Golding, Bloom, Sutherland, Atkinson and Ferguson.

Capt. A. E. Inwood

Many friends will regret to hear that news has been received by the Merchant Service Club that Capt. A. E. Inwood, master of the str. Hungfok, died at Chungking recently. Capt. Inwood arrived out on the China coast in 1901 and was for many years master with the Nissin Kishen Kaisha in their river steamers. Upon leaving that Company he was presented with a gold watch. He was also President of the Merchant Service Club during 1918.

Factory Workers' Grievance

For the second time in a week the offices of the British American Tobacco Company in Museum Road were on Tuesday invaded by some two or three hundred women workers from the factory at Pootung. On the occasion of their first visit they lodged complaint against a new system of packing cigarettes, alleging their wages to be adversely affected. On Tuesday, the packing complaint was reinforced by a further complaint against one of the foremen, and a deputation offered the curious alternative of increased wages or the dismissal of the foreman, who apparently had too keen a sense of his privileges in the matter of "squeeze." The deputation eventually departed with an assurance that the matter of the foreman will be inquired into.

In view of the increasing cost of living the Chinese Tramway Company has given its employees a substantial increase of salary. Members of the office staff get an increase of \$2; inspectors, motor-men, and conductors \$1; and ordinary labourers 4 copper cents a day.

A CHINESE GIRL'S TRAGIC END

\$6,000 Dollars' Worth of Jewellery

Foul play has been suspected in the case of one Lien Yin, whose body was found in a wheat field belonging to one Cho Chen-shan, west of Siccawei. The body was found on the 17th instant strangled with a silk sash.

The deceased is one of Shanghai's most famous sing-song girls, and came to Shanghai from Hangchow only recently. At an election by the patrons of the New World, she was proclaimed to be the second best-looking of these girls in Shanghai.

It is said that the girl was very fond of adorning herself with expensive jewellery and would do anything to get ornaments. This probably was the direct cause of her death for, at the inquest, when she was identified by her mother, it was stated that she was wearing more than \$6,000 worth of jewellery when she left her home on the night of Wednesday, the 9th instant.

According to the story of the keeper of the house where Lien used to live, the girl received a notice to call at another house to entertain a man named King. When she arrived, however, she found a man named Yen Jui-sung alone in one of the rooms. She asked for King and was told that Yen was the man. This Yen, said witness, had been introduced to Lien a short time before by another of her admirers, the son of a prominent Chinese resident.

The man Yen is alleged to have suggested to the girl that they should go for a motor ride into the country. He told her, it is alleged, that, as he had studied abroad, he was very particular about his health. The girl, it is said, agreed to accompany him.

It happened that the motor-car which was being used had been borrowed from a friend, the son of a wealthy merchant. On the way to Siccawei, Yen told the chauffeur to stop in front of a certain hotel. Here he slipped a dollar into driver's hand and told him to go and have a shave, discharging him for the rest of the evening. When the driver returned to the hotel, he was unable to find his car. After a long search, he found it in the vicinity with its mudguards damaged.

Finding that Lien Yin did not return, the keeper of the house where Lien lived thought that she had eloped with Yen, but, finding that the girl still had some \$600 in her trunks, he suspected foul play and informed the merchant's son (referred to above) of the disappearance.

It is stated that Lien's jewellery included a pair of diamond bracelets, two diamond rings, one big diamond brooch, and a gold wrist watch.

The matter has been reported to the police but no arrest has yet been made.

Following the discovery of the body of Lien Ying, a reward of \$500 has been offered for the arrest of one Yen Jui-sung (alias King) who is the alleged murderer of the girl, and an additional \$500 if the jewellery is recovered.

This reward, notice of which appears in the Chinese press, is offered by the keeper of the house where Lien Ying used to live.

Yen is said to have been in the habit of attending moving picture shows and was extremely fond of those showing sensational plots.

The Chinese press reported on Tuesday that the alleged murderer, Yen, has been arrested in Hongkong. This report has not been confirmed. The police have issued notices to the various restaurants and hotels prohibiting the calling out of sing-song girls after midnight.

Warrant Cancelled

It may be recalled that a warrant was issued recently for the arrest of Tsang Z-sieu, alias Yoch Zung, a Lieutenant in the 20th Regiment, stationed at Woosung Forts, who was alleged to have embezzled the sum of \$6,000 belonging to the Government. On Tuesday, the Municipal Police were notified that Tsan has returned to Shanghai, and by request the Mixed Court warrant against him has been cancelled.

Early Morning Smuggling

At the Japanese Court on Tuesday, M. Murakami an unemployed Japanese steward, residing in Wuchang Road, and T. Kosaka, provision dealer, of Woosung Road, were charged with being in possession of a quantity of smuggled morphia.

The arrest was due to C.P.C. 1421 who, whilst on duty in Broadway at 4.10 a.m. on Monday, saw the defendants passing in a ricksha with a suspicious-looking box and bag. He stopped them, and with the assistance of a Japanese detective searched the luggage, discovering 40 tins of diacetyl morphia, each containing about 25 oz., and of the total value of \$20,000.

Murakami was also charged with having smuggled a quantity of opium into the Settlement.

The accused were remanded.

Dr. W. W. Peter, secretary of the Joint Council of Public Health, has just returned from Foochow after holding a successful week's campaign. In all, Dr. Peter lectured to more than 3,000 people and, as a result, there will be a health parade during the next few days in Foochow. The Foochow Health and Sanitary Commissioner has subscribed \$2,800 for sanitation work in China.

THE GODOWN FIRE

Further Outbreak

During the whole of the night of June 17-18 the Fire Brigade was occupied on the top floor of the Soochow Road godown, which was in a blaze early in the preceding afternoon. There were continual fresh outbreaks during the night, but these were effectively dealt with.

Last Friday morning, half a dozen firemen were at work, under the supervision of a foreign fireman, when the water suddenly fell to such a low pressure that the jets were ineffective. Some burning tea worked through the floor into the western portion of the godown which had been saved on the previous day, and another call had to be made on the Central Division. As this part of the godown and its contents had gathered much heat, the fire spread rapidly, and the Brigade was for some time hampered by the insufficiency of the water supply. Additional lines of hose were laid down and the outbreak was prevented from spreading to the ground floor.

The men had a strenuous time keeping the fire in check on the upper floor where tea was stored. About 24 hours after the original call, the firemen were working on some burning tea in the doorway on the first floor between the centre and west portions of the godown when there was a burst of flame accompanied by a black smoke amongst the stacks of tea chests at the far end. This was surprising, not the slightest trace of fire having previously been observed in this quarter. Attention was immediately given to the new outbreak, but the water pressure proved insufficient and another call to the brigade became necessary.

In the meantime, the six Chinese already at work under a foreign foreman stuck to their job and several of them were overcome by smoke. New lines of hose were laid on when assistance came from the Central Station, but even with the use of a powerful pump to compensate for low water pressure, some time elapsed before the flames were put out. A number of men had to be kept at work during Friday night, and most of them succumbed temporarily to the smoke fumes, Station Superintendent Thomson and Fireman Kinnaird being badly affected. Altogether, the fire has been one of a very difficult character, and with unusual features.

Mr. E. S. Little writes from Peitatho, under date of June 18:—Yesterday 1,000 people formed a procession to pray for rain. We have had some "condensing mists," but no rain, and the countryside is parched and bare. In some of the villages the wells are all dry and enough water to drink is hard to come by.

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

China's Favourable Trade Balance

THE report of the American Chamber of Commerce for the year 1919 contains some interesting notes on the large excess of Chinese exports to America over imports, and the work of American merchant ships.

After referring to other factors which had gone towards the development of American trade, the report states that during 1919 America purchased from China products to the value of Gold 154,153,751 and sold American products to China to the value of Gold \$105,514,962.

"Since 1913 America through her great purchases of Chinese native products has built up in China an adverse trade balance of Gold \$338,600,000. In other words these figures represent the excess of our purchases from China over our sales to China. To balance this we have shipped to China in the same period gold and silver bullion to the approximate value of \$164,900,000 leaving \$173,700,000 still unpaid. These figures certainly are an important element in the fact that during the past year China has been the only country in the world where the American dollar has been at a discount. To bring this trade into a healthy state, it is of highest importance that a market be developed in China for American products that will at least approximate the volume of our purchases from China."

AMERICA'S MERCANTILE MARINE.

"Probably in no period of the history of American trade with China has the advantage of having American ships in this trade been so apparent. Figures covering the trade of Shanghai with other nations during 1920 which are printed elsewhere in this report, show that during this period America did more business with Shanghai than did Japan. Had there been no American merchant marine to carry this merchandise this certainly would not have been possible and furthermore the trade of Shanghai and China generally would have been paralyzed, for the Chinese merchants refused to ship by Japanese boats and there were not sufficient boats of British and other nationality to carry the cargoes. For several months during 1920 Chinese merchants even went so far as to threaten refusal of cargoes of American goods brought to China by Japanese boats. The fact that there are now American ships in the China trade has not only benefited American and Chinese business, but it has added tremendously to our national prestige in this part of the world, and the further fact that the American Government has seen fit to transfer a large proportion of the American fleet to the Pacific has helped along with the American merchant marine in these respects."

THE CHAMBER'S MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of Chamber comprises 91 companies, 122 individuals and 100 non-resident firms or manufacturers in the United States, making a total of 33 as against 48 in the first year of its existence.

"The tremendous development of American shipping which is expected to provide more than 25,000,000 tons under the American flag by the end of 1920 as compared to 33,000,000 under the British flag for the same period is reflected in the shipping situation at Shanghai. From

no ships under the American flag calling at this port in 1915 and 1916, it is not uncommon to have more American ships in the harbour, and on the schedule for this port than of any other nationality."

The report concludes with a detailed list of the various questions handled by the committee of the Chamber and a statement of income and expenditure showing a balance in hand of \$1,513.87 out of a gross income of \$10,168.01.

OUR INKSTAND

The Musical Note Theory

While we have to thank Dr. Chatley for his explanation of the breaking of our editorial inkstand, we have also to record a number of other statements regarding the subject. One explanation for the breakage is exceedingly interesting and deserves prominence. It is as follows.

The side of the inkstand facing the windows of the room would naturally receive more heat than the other side which is turned away from the light. Accordingly the side receiving this heat would expand, the other half remaining practically normal. At the approximate point where the expansion ceases, the glass would become very delicate and susceptible to any shock or jar, and such shock could readily be accounted for by anything in the nature of a musical note. It is well-known how crystal will respond to the music of an orchestra, for instance, every piece apparently having a particular note with which it is in sympathy. It responds with vibrations, and should these be sufficiently violent, the glass, or whatever it is, will be smashed. Now it is not necessary that a musical instrument should strike this note: the hooting of a steam-launch, the opening of a safe-door, the creaking of a drawer might prove sufficient. This is the explanation offered for the inkstand, and it is certainly feasible.

It is interesting to note that Bishop Graves had a glass inkstand broken in exactly the same manner. In his case it was kept in a locked desk, so that there could have been no shock through its being struck or dropped.

Another correspondent mentions that he likewise had a similar experience with his inkstand. He also sends us the photograph of a gudgeon key, 14 ft. long by 5 ft. in diameter, which shows a crack along three-quarters of its length going clean through its depth. He points out that the article took days to make, and "went bang of its own accord when no one was near."

APPROPRIOS of inkpots, Dr. Main writes from Hangchow: "I have seen more than once a large slab of marble such as is used for a basin stand, split in two by being placed on unseasoned Chinese oak. The wood warped in the damp heat and the marble split."

OUR WONDERFUL WORLD

Sidelights from Chinese Press

A young student named Sun, reports a Chinese contemporary, loved very dearly a young lady who returned his affection. The girl's parents, however, did not think him much of a match, so they forced their daughter to wed another. The young fellow, thinking the girl married of her own accord, repeated the time-honoured saying about all women being heartless and without a spark of love. His relatives, knowing more of human nature, pointed out that there were as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it, and told him to find another girl. He became a monk.

THE TRUTHFUL FORTUNE-TELLER.

A tailor in Chapei went to have his fortune told the other day and was told that he was going to have bad luck some time during the year. He went home and started hacking himself with a chopper. His relatives took him to the hospital, but it is difficult to say whether or not he will recover.

A MUTE PROTEST.

A Huchow merchant reared a dog which he valued very much. This little dog always barked when strangers came to the place. One night robbers broke into the shop and stole eight gowns. The merchant next day, discovering the theft, beat his pet, who is said to have immediately run out of the house, jumped into the river and drowned himself.

MANNA FROM HEAVEN.

A Christian tailor had had no work to do for several days and was without rice. His wife asked him when rice was to be forthcoming, to which he replied, "Wait and trust in God." A short while afterwards he stepped out of his shop and what should he find but a dead pigeon. He picked it up and was about to throw it away when suddenly he saw part of a gold chain hanging from its mouth. He pulled the chain out and joyfully danced down to the goldsmith's shop near by.

Now, it so happened that the goldsmith had lost this very chain. He thought his apprentice had stolen it, so he discharged him and put a notice in the paper stating that as the apprentice was dishonest he had had to discharge him. Upon the tailor bringing the chain into the shop, the goldsmith recognized it and asked where he got it. The tailor told him the story. The goldsmith was so conscience-stricken, that he re-employed his apprentice, and raised his salary. He not only did this but provided a big dinner at which the tailor and apprentice were guests of honour. Then last of all he provided the necessary capital for the tailor to start in business.

BELFAST University has decided to confer a Doctorship of Law on Sir John Jordan, says a Reuter telegram of the 19th.

CHINESE LAW SCHOOL

Graduating Exercises

The third graduation exercises of the Comparative School of Law (Law Department of Soochow University) took place on Thursday afternoon at the school buildings, No. 20 Quinsan Road. They were the first of the kind held in Shanghai (the first and second classes graduating at Soochow) and both students and faculty bore themselves with appropriate dignity.

Nine students received their diplomas amid the applause of those present.

Mr. Charles W. Rankin, dean, presided, assisted by Messrs. Hsen-shuen Foo, Chauncey P. Holcomb, Lawrence K. Kentwell, P. H. Lo, N. E. Lurton, H. C. Mei, Z. O. Mo, Sar Chen, Ferno J. Schuh, and Dr. A. P. Parker.

The chief address of the day was delivered by Dr. P. H. Lo, M.A., LL.D., former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kuangtung Province and now a legal practitioner in Shanghai. Dr. Lo quoted a prominent European statesman who, in a recent address, said that in the whole of his life he could recall two very happy moments. The first of these, said Dr. Lo, occurred when he took his doctor's degree at the University, and the second happened when he proposed to his wife and she accepted him.

CHINA'S POLITICAL TRIALS.

"You students who are graduating this afternoon must be quite as happy as this statesman because you are receiving your degree today. You must not, however, hurry to attain the second thing. You should not marry unless you are able first to support yourself and then a wife. You no doubt understand the situation at present prevailing throughout our country. Externally there is a power which is using all sorts of means to seize opportunities to make China a second Korea. Internally there is a strike and the country is breaking up. You should have certain feelings towards these matters. What are your feelings? From now on you will enter society to fight evil. What are you going to do in regard to this?" Dr. Lo urged his hearers to stand firm morally. "To this end soundness in financial matters is important. In order to have complete independence in money matters, one should be ready to work hard, to economize, to live within one's means, to accept work even if the position is a humble one, etc." As an illustration of this Dr. Lo commented on the life of Epaminondas in Greek history. He urged the graduating students to maintain the same humble spirit as this man did in ancient times.

The graduating class included Chen Ding-sai, Chung Chan, Dih Kyung-sung, Loh Ting-kwai, George G. H. Ma, Tsang Tsau-zung, Joseph Tuck, John Wu, and Yang Chao-bang.

CORRESPONDENCE

H.C.L. AND THE STANDARD OF LIFE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As one of the very large large number of those distressed by the High Cost of Living, otherwise known as H. C. L. (which is also the chemical formula for hydrochloric acid and just as bad for one) I offer the following figures, which refer to the monthly expenses of a family consisting of husband, wife and two growing youngsters of 12 years, resident in Shanghai for some 15 years, and now on a salary of Sh. Tls. 450 a month without any perquisites:—

	Sh. Tls.
House of, say, 4-5 rooms in a respectable part of the town without a garden, and anywhere from 2½ to 4 miles from the Shanghai Club (if one can be rented!)	90.00
Municipal Taxes on Rental (not on assessed value) 14%	12.60
Water Rates @ 4% on Rental	3.60
Boy, Cook, Amah and Coolie @ \$15 and \$10 = \$55	41.00
Coals, say average all the year round of 2 tons @ \$24 = \$48	36.00
Gas and Electricity (varies) say, \$20 \$10 = \$30	22.50
Schooling for two at S.M.C. School	20.00
Transportation for the above (5 miles) Tramcar Season tickets (including risk of contagion and/or infection)	4.50
Transportation for husband to and from business \$25	18.00
Food and drink for four and such articles as Scott's Emulsion etc. for children	150.00
Life, fire and sickness insurance	15.00
Medicines for four (not supplied by firm) (borrow these)	00.00
Clothing for four	25.00
Subscription to a Club for family	10.00
Chits at above (borrow drinks)	00.00
A Holiday in Japan (quite unnecessary)	00.00
Savings each month on which to retire after 20 years (!!!)	1.80
Occasional theatre, picnic, entertainment of friends, etc., (a wasteful idea; taken by friends)	00.00
Total Shanghai Tls.	450.00

I am, etc.,

H. C. L. SUFFERER.

Shanghai, June 18.

THE GERMAN INFLUX.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It would be interesting to know how many persons read your leading article of the 8th, "My Duty towards my Neighbour" and the later effusions of the "Love the Hun" crowd without a sinking feeling in the pit of the stomach that here was the Hun back with us again with a nice piece of soft soap which, if not actually swallowed, was yet being smelt at. Don't touch it, my good Sir, anything Hun is contamination, and do not use the paper of a British journal as a wrapper for this class of Hun goods.

There is a great talk of "duty" in your lines. Eight hundred thousand men died doing theirs and in so doing proved England a country worth dying for. If we who are left thought a little more of our

duty towards the Hun, we should be making more worth while the sacrifice of those who fell. Before the war we looked on the average Boche as a white man (colour only), somewhat gross and unpleasant, but on the same plane of civilization. Now we know, or should know, better. No nation, from the highest to the lowest in it, has proved itself nearer the beasts. No one can blame the Hun for his atrocities: it is his nature, in the same way that no one actually blames the cannibal. The cannibal knows no better and we try to educate him. The Hun did know better and for that reason it is a pity he cannot be exterminated as vermin.

The Great Authority, Mr. Phillip Gibbs, leaves me cold. The one man in the earlier years of the war "who came out to the front inspired with zeal to fight for liberty and justice and the freeing of the world from war" (your leader) was probably an individual in the Battery at Boulogne. Ask any of the men who went from China to a fighting unit and they will tell you that they went to have a crack at the Hun and for no other reason. This was a natural motive: the other sounds like a bad dream evolved by a conchie in a rash moment of inebriation.

There is, worse luck, no chance of the Hun being kept away for good and all, since there is such cry for indemnity and he will have to trade. Let those who have no decent feelings or those who put money before all else trade with him. Thank God I personally do not have to. There are, I suppose, those who do not consider it degrading to gamble in exchange with the German mark—let them: those who will save their consciences over an acquaintance because their Hun is a naturalized Swiss—let them: even those who will work for a Hun or a white-washed Hun—let them: but let them all remember that a Hun born is always a Hun and that if Germany had come out on top in this war you would now be sending round humbly to the "Publications Department" for a "permit to print" and I should most infallibly long ere this have six inches of the business end of a bayonet in me.

I am, etc.,

H. G. LOWDER.

Newchwang, June 15.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As regards the Germans my sympathies are with your many anonymous correspondents who have ranged themselves in opposition to "Fairplay," but my conscience tells me your own attitude is the more correct. Were it possible to take a canvass of the larger circle of your readers who remain mute, doubtless their verdict would be similar? It is a pity that those whose profession is the instruction of the public on moral questions have not so far spoken, at least under their proper designations. There is in the pro-

blem a principle greater than its immediate application.

Perhaps, by a kind of synthetic survey of the present swirl, we shall be able to approximate a conclusion. A year or more ago we all openly or secretly applauded the American President as a Heaven-sent Apostle who was to impose a higher idealism on the world. Yet to-day the world has never been so far from idealism as it is now. President Wilson lacked the executive power to enforce his intellectual vision. He failed to translate his noble universal into the detailed concrete. This, however, in no way relieves us of responsibility. The uncomfortable, unpalatable demands being made on the League of Nations prove that it contains a reality which is unlikely to disappear in smoke.

Now, the League was there in solution in Wilson's Fourteen Points. These we all accepted. Even in the U.S.A. there was no dissentient voice at the time. If President Wilson was right in principle then, he is right in principle to-day. If he was wrong then, we all shared his error. We made the mistake of supposing a creed to be the end of trouble. But the League idea is the antithesis of separation. It is the embodiment of union. It cannot exclude the Germans, and only by union shall we stabilize peace.

From this digression let us return to the "German Influx." If we hate, if we ostracize, if we elbow aside, if we deny equality, we place ourselves in opposition to the broader principles we have ourselves set up for the regulation of the world. We establish a deadlock. When faced with international problems, e.g., China and Japan, we say that the principles of the League of Nations are the principles which apply, but when asked to apply the same principles to a German neighbour we shrink away in disgust. It may be human nature, but it is the baser path, and in so far as we contradict our better selves we hinder the progress of the race.

I am, etc.,

C. SPURGEON MEDHURST.

Peking, June 16.

The publication of these letters must not be taken to imply the re-opening of the correspondence. They are only published because the writers live at a distance and could not get in before the correspondence was closed, and as they have signed their names in full a certain latitude must be extended to them.—Ed.

GOLD BARS AND SILVER.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With the exchange up and down by pence, the "Inquisitive Russian's" letter on the above subject leads others alike inquisitive.

Upon inquiries being made of the native gold merchants, it is said the value of a gold bar in Shanghai taels is the quotient obtained by dividing the constant

11644 by the T.T. rate on London in pence. Of course, the demand and supply, or rather speculation, plays a most important part. As a result, the said quotient usually differs with the quotation of the day more or less, and in these days much more.

The gold merchants are unable to explain to me how this constant 11644 is arrived at. Could either you or your readers inform us on this point, thus solving an everyday problem.

I am, etc.,

QUERY.

Shanghai, June 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Reading Query's letter in your paper to-day, I venture to advance a solution to his difficulties. Remembering the constants that a Chinese bar of gold weighs $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and an ounce of gold is worth £3.12.10 (3.64 expressed in decimals), we have the cost of a bar of gold in pennies:—

$$13\frac{1}{2} \times 3\ 64 \times 240 = 11644.$$

which is the constant he wanted.

I am, etc.,

Z. N. H. LEE.

Shanghai, June 21.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Z. N. H. Lee's solution reminds me of the story of Buffon who when the compilers of a dictionary sent him the definition of a crab namely:—"A little red fish that runs backwards" replied.

"It is not necessarily little, it is not red, it is not a fish and it does not run backwards, the remainder of the definition is correct."

A gold bar does not weight $13\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and the value of an ounce of gold is not £3.12.10. Mr. H. O. White published a book called "Exchange calculations with tables of equivalents" which gives all particulars of these constants and how they are arrived at. The book was published in 1903 by the Oriental Press.

I am, etc.,

X-Y.

Shanghai, June 22.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Z. N. H. Lee's reply to "Query" under the above caption is a little bit out in its multiplication and decimalization. £3.12.10 decimalized is 3.6416 (the final 6 is recurring) and $13\frac{1}{2}$ is 13.3 which multiplied together and then by 240 makes a difference of 6.425 in his total or constant. Therefore the constant should be 11650.425: Am I right?

I am, etc.,

ANOTHER QUERY.

Shanghai, June 22.

*. We may be entrapped sometimes on grammar. But wild horses shall not drag from us an expression of opinion on mathematics.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to Query's original letter, any "school boy" will see that the constant 11644 is only approximate. The constants I used were from memory, and are only roughly correct. I regret to find that "X-Y." does not point out where I was wrong as I have not the book he mentioned in my library. The answer to the sum $13\frac{1}{2} \times 3.6416 \dots \times 240$ should be 11653.33 \dots to be absolutely correct, but I am sure "Another Query" would not criticize me so severely if he knew that I derived the result in my last letter from a slide rule.

I am, etc.,

Z. N. H. LEE.

Shanghai, June 23.

EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When silver was at 2/2 and still going down brokers, bankers and people generally said silver had no bottom and it would shortly be of no value at all. When silver got to the neighbourhood of 6/- the same kind of folk gave the most valid reasons why it could not possibly go any higher. Silver then unkindly nearly hit a half sovereign and then these same gentry said silver was now coming into its own and would never go down and so on. Bets were reported as having been made and taken that it would touch 15/- this year. Somebody must have shouted too loudly, for from that moment it has steadily gone down.

In your columns, Sir, an expert said silver might perhaps in 1929 fall to 4/- but it was doubtful if it could fall so low and so quickly.

These days you can scarcely change your type fast enough to chronicle each fresh decline, and we are now nearly where your expert said we might perhaps be in 10 years time. What is to prevent silver going on steadily down to its old haunts in the neighbourhood of half a crown?

The upshot of the whole matter seems to be that there is no such thing as an exchange expert and anybody's opinion is just as good as the next man's. It is a gamble out-and-out and it is impossible to argue from any known or unknown factors what the position or tendency of silver is likely to be. Silver makes sport of all financial experts and economists, and their theories.

I am, etc.,

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Peitaiho, June 21.

A SCIENTIFIC MYSTERY.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to your "mysterious" inkpot, the spontaneous cracking of heavy glass is quite a common thing and is due to

"internal stress." At the time of manufacture the hot glass cools more rapidly on the surface than the interior and correspondingly contracts making a permanent state of tension in the surface and compression in the core. Small pear-shaped drops of rapidly-cooled glass ("Rupert's drops") will fall to powder when scratched or slightly broken. Large pieces of glass will perhaps experience many seasons of rising and falling temperature before finally breaking and the slightest jar may be the ultimate cause of failure. The same phenomenon may occur with any cast brittle material such as poor grade cast iron, but it is especially frequent with glass. For this reason very large glass castings are very unreliable.

THE 5TH OF THE 5TH MOON.

Your contributor's *rechauffé* of the standard yarn about the Dragon Festival reminds me that it seems probable that this feast is an old solar one to which the yarn has been adapted rather than being the true origin of the event. Religion and custom are full of such false statements of origin.

I am, etc.,

HERBERT CHATLEY.

Shanghai, June 19.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A puzzling occurrence often has a simple explanation. The sudden splitting of your historical half-century old glass inkstand was due to a "strain" in the glass when first moulded or manufactured, and this "fault" or "flaw" might have caused the clean-cut break four days, forty weeks, or four hundred months after first possessing it, but the god of accidents was kind and allowed the article to provide a flow of ink until that of the Peace Treaty became dry. It is well known to engineers that iron-castings, even steel bars, engine-parts, may, shortly or a long time, after installation, snap, break, or split, by reason of a little vibration and no particular effort or jolt.

A further explanation might be adduced as follows. It was not a very hot day, but the heavy breathing of heated thoughts as the scribe sat before the glass inkstand composing a "high-temperature" leader (or the comment concerning the collapse of "Cottons") may have warmed up the atmosphere to such an extent that it became necessary to turn on the fan, the sudden change being too much for the inkstand, which split in half and parted with forty years usefulness, having poured out so long its vials of wrath, or, more often, its stream of honeyed words, which must have interested and entertained the reading public, who mourn its sudden but natural demise, but hope it can be repaired to serve another forty years.

I am, etc.,

CORREZE NIELSEN.

Shanghai, June 19.

*. It can be, thank you.—Ed.

GLASS CUTTING ODDITIES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—With reference to the peculiarities of your block-glass inkstand, can any of your readers tell me why a glass-cutter cuts glass?

Experiments with a diamond will show that the depth of the incision made on the surface of the glass is infinitesimal as compared with its thickness, yet the glass falls apart, with clean-cut edges, by its own weight. A deeper incision makes it less easy to break and a very deep and heavy stroke weakens the sheet very little while the break, when effected, is rough and jagged.

An incision of similar depth on other non-fibrous material, such as China or porcelain would have little or no effect, while on steel it would not be perceptible.

I have an idea the phenomenon is in some way connected with the surface-tension of the glass which, I believe, is very high, due to the annealing, but why should the cut be a clean, easy one with a light stroke when with a heavy one it can hardly be broken?

I am, etc.,

L. D'OLIVEYRA.

Shanghai, June 19.

MILK IN COCOANUTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—About that ink-bottle: why worry? Why worry twice? Much more interesting to identify the genius who evolved the Shanghai system of house numbering, or his disciples who complicated their master's puzzle. Besides, this will cause you to scratch your head; scratching your head will agitate the scalp; agitating the scalp will stimulate the hair follicles; and the successive processes of this method of thought punctuation will finally tend to ward off baldness; baldness being a mark of identification of editors in general, should if possible be kept away from Shanghai editors; they ought to be and are—all of us ought to be and are—different from the denizens of other burghs; if Shanghai residential and business premises ought not to be identifiable, why should Shanghai editors be revealed by distinguishing marks? Wherefore scratch, think, benefit and disguise yourself, and at the same time try to give us a little demonstration of how one is to proceed to locate a certain number in Pooshing Road under a municipal system which requires the number to be displayed, say, on the under side of the ice-box lid in the kitchen of the premises concerned; or which stipulates that structures erected on Maskee Avenue shall from a certain point be numbered consecutively as 1, 93A, 7, 2, 15B; or which legislates that identifying characters shall not exceed two and a quarter inches in height. Tell us how to distinguish a street number from a fire insurance tag.

To get back to the ink-bottle: In the same issue in which you reported the phenomenon, you published

a one-line Reuter despatch informing an anxious world that "The typhoon has burst." The telegram had a date-line, but that did not necessarily establish the place of the bursting; maybe it burst in the ink-bottle; perhaps Reuter was mistaken in choice of language and meant to say that the ink-bottle had burst; or that the typhoon had burst the ink-bottle. Possibly Reuter, by brief or laconic style, wished to impress us that he had "bust himself" in terseness of news transmission, and the ink-bottle got jealous and committed suicide.

Anyhow, the ink-bottle is in sympathy with the times. Things are bursting all around us—except purses; mine shows an infernal inclination to keep well away from the disintegrating point to which an overload might carry it; and most of us who thought silver a nice, shiny metal are,

BUSTED.

Shanghai, June 19.

NEW CHINESE BIBLE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your leaderette under the above title in the issue of June 19 forms very interesting reading, especially to English missionaries, who, with the exception of Morrison, appear to have had nothing to do with the new Mandarin version of the Chinese Bible, nor, in fact, do they seem to have had much to do with any other version before this present one. I have not seen the article in the "Literary Digest," upon which this leaderette is based, but somehow or other you have been misled by it. It is an obvious mistake to say that it was at a meeting of American missionaries in Shanghai in 1890 that the first attempt was made to translate the Bible, since Morrison's Wenli version had appeared. (Your leaderette reads as if Morrison's was Mandarin. The first Mandarin version did not appear until 1857. Up to that time all versions had been in Wenli).

The Conference of 1890 was of course International, and I presume English missionaries had as large a share as others in naming the new Committee of Organization which chose translators for the Bible in three versions:—High Wenli, Easy Wenli and Mandarin. Since Morrison's version came out in 1813, many Englishmen have devoted themselves to the work of perfecting the Chinese version of the Scriptures. Notably—the Rev. W. H. Medhurst of the London Mission, who not only worked at Wenli, but, with the Rev. J. Stronach, produced a Mandarin version of the Delegates' New Testament. The Rev. Bishop J. S. Burdon should also be mentioned, as having laboured upon the translation of the Bible. And who does not know the work which Dr. Griffith John of Hankow carried out single handed? Then there are Dr. John Chalmers of Hongkong; Dr. Joseph Edkins who laboured

on the Peking-Mandarin New Testament; Dr. J. Campbell Gibson of Swatow; Dr. Wm. Muirhead, London Mission of Shanghai and others, all of whom spent years on this work in various forms.

I need not point out that the present version, which was the subject of the article in the "Literary Digest," is equally the work of English and American missionaries.

That the present version is probably the last word in translation, appears to be generally admitted. At the same time, it is safe to say that the time will come when the Chinese themselves will issue a version which may become the standard version for China. Meantime, what you hope from this version in unifying and standardizing Chinese speech, will doubtless be, in a measure, realized.

I am, etc.,

D. MACGILLIVRAY.

Shanghai, June 19.

OPEN AIR CONCERTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It interested me to know more about the concerts in the Bund Gardens, and so I went. Selected a seat early, and was prepared to enjoy music, which to me isn't classical enough, but one can't expect more in an open band-stand. Before the concert began it became crowded, and before the second item, pandemonium reigned supreme. Several batches of nondescript people gesticulating wildly, and talking loudly, amahs arguing the point fiercely, whilst their charges ran screaming after each other. Noise on the river, two native craft colliding, and abuse flying between both parties. To add to this indescribable medley, the clanging bells of passing trams, the shrieks of wheelbarrow and ricksha coolies, and the blatant blasts of motor-horns, completed one of the most soul-distracting experiences of my 30 odd years.

Rumour has it that the Council's Musical Director refuses to conduct these "concerts." Can anyone who has had the slightest musical education wonder at it?

Where is a conductor, who conducts Beethoven symphonies with a full orchestra, expected to conduct "light" music with an incomplete band?

Few people know the stupendous task of a conductor whilst rehearsing, the wonderful patience and hard work, endurance and tact required, unless they have had the privilege of attending such a rehearsal.

Why not have evening promenade concerts in the summer, like other big cities in Europe, with a full orchestra on similar lines to the winter ones?

If this scheme is impracticable, what must we consider most, the efficiency of the orchestra during the long winter months or of the Band during the few summer months they can play in the open air? If we lose the present con-

ductor, can we get another as efficient as Mr. Paci has proved himself to be;—a thorough musician in the true sense of the word?

I am, etc.,

ONLOOKER.

Shanghai, June 22.

*. Reference to this in Notes & Comments.—Ed.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am glad you have spoken out about the Municipal Band and its music, as it has been often remarked this season that the performances do not seem to come up to the standard of past years.

But I hope the bandsmen will be encouraged to high-class work, not only by the presence of their conductor, but also by the removal of some of the obvious hindrances, to which your correspondent calls attention. The amahs and children do not seem to care at all about the music, so it seems a great pity that they should be allowed to talk and play just around the bandstand, and vitiate the music for those who really want to hear and enjoy it.

As there is plenty of time when the band is not playing at any particular place for the children to have full liberty, I suggest that during the short time when the band is playing, amahs and young children not under foreign supervision be kept off the middle plot in the Public Garden, and from a similar area at the other places, and then their playing would not be to the same distraction of the listeners, and the disrespect to the performers, which it is now.

If sufficient seats were then placed within the near areas, it would help to solve the seating problem, which at Hongkew Park at least, is an acute one. Whole forms are occupied by amahs, while foreign ladies have to hunt round for a chance vacancy, or remain standing, or else go too far away to enjoy the music. Yesterday I noticed a case of a foreign lady with a small pram, containing an apparently invalid child, who walked about seeking a place, and at last had to crush in with three amahs on a seat, with their charges clustering round. Why not more bamboo stools for the amahs, and a policeman to see that they do not monopolize the ordinary seats? Improvements have from time to time taken place, and it is to be hoped they will again—and become permanent.

I am, etc.,

X.

Shanghai, June 23.

MISUNDERSTOOD.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—We would now like the public to know how women who have been working at Home, either as nurses or munition workers, during this cruel war, are treated by the British who have

lived in China in peace and comfort during the five years of this war.

The British women in question are living in one of the large outposts. This outpost has the reputation of a social life being extremely pleasant, and strangers, on going to this port, are told of the good time they are going to have there. The good time we have had up to the present time is as follows:—

During the winter months dances were given in the Assembly rooms by the bachelors of the Port but the two unmarried ladies in question, would sit out five or six dances in succession, while the gentlemen (?) of the community would stand in the doorway rather than dance with any unmarried women, particularly if they were earning their own living, and the fact becoming known that they had done war work, these gentlemen (?) do not wish to take any notice of them, they will not even recognize them in public. The above mentions the attitude taken by the gentlemen (?) of this port.

When asked why these girls are treated so, one woman replied: "Oh, you will never have a good time as long as you remain single." At home, a single girl who has done war work is looked upon as a hero, but in China, it is the married women who are the charm of bachelors especially in this port. Neither married women nor bachelors have any use for single girls.

I am, etc.,

AN EX-WAR NURSE.

June 18.

THE TORTURE OF NOISE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The Automobile Association is doing excellent work in one way and another as an Association, but there is still much to be done. One improvement at least, on which its members, and in fact all owners and users of motor-cars who love peace, could employ their energies is the restriction of horn blowing.

The Chinese chauffeur is notoriously a lover of noise, and plenty of it, and he takes keen delight in blowing his motor horn as often as possible, more especially if it be that abomination known as an electric horn.

Perhaps I am of a nervous disposition. At any rate I became distinctly annoyed at the way my chauffeur blew his horn. Chinese do not like sarcasm, and, remembering that, I endeavoured to count the number of times the chauffeur used the horn one morning between 8.15 and 8.30 from my house to my office, a distance of 3½ miles. It was a distinct effort, for he must have broken any existing record. No less than 343 times did I hear that horn.

On returning to the house I took care to tell all the servants and they did the rest, for I am troubled no longer.

If other owners and users of cars can induce their drivers to abstain

from the frequent and, more often than not, unnecessary use of horrors I feel sure that they will be blessed by those folk whose houses are on the side of public roads.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,

A LOVER OF PEACE.

Shanghai, June 19.

THE PEACE WRANGLE.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I suppose I must thank Mr. Wen Tsung-yao and his colleagues for not having dragged my father's name into the supposed division of spoils which they had the effrontery to fabricate in their manifesto handed to Reuter at Canton. As for me and the fine bargain for the Legation in Washington, or in any other part of the world for that matter, I was offered a choice of any Legation in 1917 by the Northern Militarists if I would advise my father to countersign the illegal mandate for the dissolution of Parliament, and this year I was offered the same thing, or in the alternative other lucrative posts, by a certain faction in Canton if I would ally myself with them; neither offer was accepted.

The former incident was well known to Peking politicians and newspapers at the time; as for the latter, if Mr. Wen desires confirmation, he does not have to go far out of his way to get it. Perhaps that is the reason for the invention. As I had been foolish enough not to accept this very fine offer on their part, I must have received an equally tempting offer from the other side. It seems to be a congenital peculiarity with some people that they cannot imagine other people doing anything for any other object than that of gain in some shape or form.

Being confined in bed by a bad attack of tonsillitis, I have been unable to ascertain whether Dr. Sun and Mr. Tang will take the trouble to deny the obviously absurd fabrications about them. Fearing that if I do not give vent to my feelings, my recovery will be retarded, I have to conclude my letter, in the manner in which I began it—with thanks—this time to you, Sir, for doing me a double service in giving publication to it.

I am, etc.,

CHAO-CHU WU.

Shanghai, June 22.

THE STATE OF CANTON.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I was greatly interested in reading the interview with a Chinese merchant published in your issue of the 24th instant. He describes Canton city as "quiet and practically normal." I have the honour to disagree with him. When the inhabitants of a city are subjugated by military force and the city is ruled and terrorized by lawless ex-bandits, how can

such conditions be called "quiet and practically normal?"

His figures regarding the appropriation for education are also incorrect. The official figures published when Mr. Yang Wing-tai was Commissioner of Finance were \$80,000 for education and \$27,000,000 for military expenditures. These figures were printed in the "Canton Times" and practically all the Chinese papers in Canton.

But his statements regarding gambling are most astonishing. He says, "The gambling monopoly was granted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was Generalissimo three years ago. By granting such a monopoly he hoped to raise funds to finance an expedition against the North." As a matter of fact, Dr. Sun had nothing to do with the introduction of gambling in Canton. Gambling was imposed upon the province by the Kuangsi party when Chen Ping-kun was tuchun. This is well known to all Cantonese and has been publicly acknowledged by the present tuchun, Mo Yung-hsin in a circular telegram which appeared in the "Chunghaihsinpaop" June 19. This paper is a Shanghai daily and can be obtained by anyone who desires confirmation of my statement.

Tuchun Mo Yung-hsin has no special reason to show any partiality toward Dr. Sun unless it be that Dr. Sun's attempt to drive him out of Canton renders Mo particularly grateful. The Tuchun would not have put the responsibility for gambling upon the shoulders of his Kuangsi colleague if the facts were not fully known to the general public.

The whole tenor of this interview by a leading Chinese merchant proves that he is either ignorant of Canton affairs or deliberately misrepresents the facts.

I am, etc.,

FRANK W. LEE.

Shanghai, June 24.

PEKING, June 21.—Mr. Wellington Koo left for America on June 18. Mr. Wei Chen-tsu, the Chinese Minister in Brussels, will take over the post of acting head of the Chinese Peace Delegation in Paris. —Reuter.

PEKING, June 18.—The Motor Car Transport Office of the Northwest Army has been inaugurated, with a department running passenger cars for the convenience of merchants and travellers, starting from Kalgan and Urga on Monday and Thursday and from Kiachta on Sunday and Wednesday.—Chung Foo News Agency.

THE Calcutta crows, says an exchange, have now become so accustomed to the Handley Page that they gather on the roof and stare upwards as it passes. One of these days they will come to the cabin windows and allow the passengers to feed them. They have changed a lot, if they are to allow people to feed them.

COMPANY MEETINGS

MOUTRIE & CO., LD.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd. was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the company, when Mr. E. C. Pearce presided.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Chairman said:—It is with much pleasure that your Board are enabled to lay before you to-day the results of another satisfactory year's working. The net profits for the twelve months' working ending March 31 last shows a credit at profit and loss account of \$61,586.34, which added to the amount of \$15,767.52 carried forward from the previous twelve months' working, gives a divisible balance, after due provision has been made for depreciation, of \$77,353.85, which your directors, as published in the report, recommend for distribution as follows:—

Dividend of 10 per cent.	\$30,840.00
Bonus of \$1 per share	6,168.00
Bonus to foreign staff	5,451.22
Building reserve	16,000.00
Reserve account	5,000.00
Carry forward to new account	13,894.64

\$77,353.86

Your Board venture to think that your business is in a very sound condition, we had a credit balance with our bankers of \$79,765.14, which of course will be reduced by the amount of the appropriations recommended, and which I trust you will pass.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were then adopted.

THE "L. & C. Express" of May 19 says:—The death occurred on the 10th instant of Mr. James Scott, I.S.O., for over thirty years in the British Consular service in China, and British Consul-General at Canton from 1902 to 1906. He died at Acton at the age of 70. He had filled posts at many of the Treaty ports from 1886 to 1888, and again from 1890 to 1892 he was at Chemulpo and Seoul under the late Mr. Colborne Baber. Another member of the service then in Korea was Mr. E. H. Parker. Mr. Scott went as Vice-Consul and Registrar of Shipping at Shanghai in 1892, and was appointed Senior Vice-Consul there 1893 and Acting Assistant Judge and Consul at Shanghai from April 10 to May 24, 1897. Promoted to be Consul at Chinkiang 1898, he was transferred to Swatow 1899, Acting Consul-General at Canton 1901, and was promoted to the substantive post of Consul-General for the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, to reside at Canton, 1902. He was appointed a Companion of the Imperial Service Order 1905, and retired on a pension 1906.

SPORT

LAWN TENNIS

Ladies' Singles Championship

The final round of the Ladies' Singles Championship competition, between Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. J. E. Murray, was played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif Francais on Wednesday afternoon, and resulted in a remarkably easy victory for Mrs. Pearson by two straight sets—6-0, 6-1.

Mrs. Pearson was the superior player in all departments of the game and scored most of her points by well-placed fore-arm drives. Mrs. Murray was best in back-hand strokes and made several very good returns, but was no match for her opponent.

In the first set Mrs. Pearson gained three games to love and three games to 15; but in the early stages of the second set Mrs. Murray showed greatly improved form. In the first game of this set, deuce was called four times before Mrs. Pearson made the winning point, and Mrs. Murray won the second game after deuce had been called three occasions. Thence forward, Mrs. Murray tired quickly, and Mrs. Pearson took the next five games—one to love, three to 15, and one after deuce had been called once.

At the conclusion of the match, the cup was presented to Mrs. Pearson by Mr. Skinner Turner, President of the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association.

All-England Championships

London, June 18.

The semi-finals of the Lawn Tennis Championship at Queen's Club to-day, resulted as follows:—

Singles:—

Mr. Johnston (America) beat Mr. Dudley (England) 6-1 6-3.

Mr. Tilden (America) beat Mr. Shimidzu (Japan) 6-1 6-1. This is the first time Mr. Shimidzu has been beaten in England.

Doubles:—

Messrs. Johnston and Tilden (America) beat Messrs. Ritchie and Fisher (England) 6-2 6-0.

Messrs. William and Garland (America) beat Messrs. Shimidzu (Japan) and Misu (Rumania) 6-2 6-2.—Reuter.

London, June 20.

The finals of the London Lawn Tennis Championship were played at Queen's Club to-day.

Results.

Singles. Mr. Johnston (America) beat Mr. Tilden (America) 4-6 6-2 6-4.

Doubles. Messrs. Johnston and Tilden (America) beat Messrs. Williams and Garland (America) 6-3 6-4.—Reuter.

Boxing

Wichita, Kansas, June 18.

Jack Dempsey has accepted Carpenter's challenge to fight in October.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, June 15.

Essex beat Derbyshire by six wickets. In Derbyshire's first innings Douglas took eight wickets for 39 runs.

Lancashire beat Notts by an innings and 63 runs.

Hampshire beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 174 runs. Hampshire: 1st Innings, 507 for 7, declared. Barrett made 215 runs, the highest individual score of the season.

Middlesex v. Yorkshire, match drawn.

Warwickshire v. Surrey, match drawn.—Reuter.

London, June 17.

Lancashire beat Kent by three wickets.—Reuter.

London, June 18.

Notts beat Sussex by 78 runs.

Yorkshire beat Essex by 206 runs.

Middlesex beat Hampshire by nine wickets. Middlesex, 1st innings, 451 for five wickets (Lee 221, unfinished, the highest individual score of the season).—Reuter.

Capt. Barrett's score was 215.—Ed.

London, June 21.

Northamptonshire beat Derbyshire by 114 runs.

Kent beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.

Somersetshire beat Worcestershire by an innings and 155 runs.—Reuter.

London, June 22.

Middlesex beat Lancashire by an innings and 37 runs. Hendren (Middlesex) scored 183 unfinished.

Surrey beat Yorkshire by 204 runs. In Surrey's first innings Hobbs made 112, his fourth consecutive century.

Cambridge University beat Warwickshire by 159 runs.

Hampshire beat Essex by an innings and 62 runs. Mead (Hampshire) scored 178 unfinished.

Oxford University beat Sussex by eight runs.

Leicestershire beat Nottinghamshire by five wickets.—Reuter.

Capt. Barrett's Big Score

It is pleasant news to sportsmen in Shanghai that Capt. E. I. M. Barrett is once again assisting the Hampshire County cricket team in the County Championship at home and that he is in such excellent batting form as to have made a score of 215 for Hampshire in their match against Gloucestershire.

It was in 1912 that Capt. Barrett last assisted the county of his adoption, and in that season he played in all the Hampshire county matches—24 in number—and for 32 innings had a batting average of 41.08, he and Mead bearing the brunt of the batting.

In all first-class matches Capt. Barrett played 44 innings and for a total of 1,381 runs had an average of 40.61 per innings, his highest score being 138 not out against Oxford University.

HOME RACING

King and Queen at Ascot

London, June 16.

In spite of the unsettled weather there was a huge attendance at Ascot yesterday and to-day, including the King and Queen. The going was good. The result of the Royal Hunt Cup, which was run to-day, was as follows:—

Square Measure 1.
Glanmerin 2.
Star Shot 3.

Twenty-two ran. Three lengths between first and second and four between second and third.

Betting.—8 to 1 Square Measure; 100 to 7 Glanmerin; 10 to 1 Star Shot.

June 17.

The weather was unsettled at Ascot to-day. The King and Queen were again present.

The following was the result of the Gold Cup:—Tangiers, 1; Juveigneur, 2; Keysoe, 3. Six ran. Buchan, the favourite, won by a neck but was disqualified for crossing. There were four lengths between Tangiers and Juveigneur. Betting:—100 to 15 Tangiers; 100 to 8 Juveigneur; 10 to 1 Keysoe; 11 to 10 on Buchan.—Reuter.

The America's Cup

Newport, R. I., June 13.

The yacht Vanitie beat the Resolute for the third time in a trial spin to-day by over four minutes, in addition to the Resolute's allowance:—Reuter.

New York, June 16.

The Resolute defeated the Vanitie in a further trial to-day for the selection of the defender of the America's Cup.—Reuter.

Newport, R.I., June 20.

The Resolute beat the Vanitie in a sixth trial spin to-day by two minutes.

Sandy Hook, N.J., June 20.

The Shamrock IV easily defeated the 23-metre Shamrock in the first trial to-day by 795 secs., actual time, over a triangular course.—Reuter.

Polo at Olympic Games

New York, June 20.

It has been decided that a team of United States officers, stationed overseas, shall represent the United States at polo at the Olympic Games at Antwerp. The team will be selected from the following officers: Colonel Margetti, Captains Harris, Rumbough, Allen and Tate.—Reuter.

SIXTEEN students were successful in the Kiangsu provincial examinations for scholarships abroad. They have now to pass a further examination in Peking.

Special Articles

OUR PERENNIAL HOPEFULNESS

Notes of a sermon preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, on Sunday evening, June 6.

Text. Acts. 1. 8. "But ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you; and ye shall be my witnesses, both in Jerusalem and in all Judaea and Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth."

Should there be any one present who has not been here the last two or three Sundays, I have to explain that this is one of a series of continued Whitsuntide sermons. On Whitsunday we christians celebrate the gift of the Holy Spirit in full measure for Christ's sake. The promise was that he should be given in such an abundant measure as to constitute a new power, a practically new and permanent source of spiritual energy for mankind through the church. Nothing is more grievously needed than that.

I then said, if this be so, then we may be fairly asked, where are there any evidences of the presence of such an energy in the life of the world to-day? That is a fair question. To-day we are in the habit of thinking that all the forces at work in mankind are secular, of this universe only. We admit the existence of supernatural forces very reluctantly. It is the spirit of the age to find a "natural" cause if it can. As against this, I said that there are things now, here in this world, which are not of this world; things that cannot be accounted for by any merely human agency or force that we are acquainted with. The Spirit of God is at work here in our midst, only we are too blind to see it. It will be a great thing if we can establish that. Life will be to us a diviner and holier thing than we may have thought it.

WHAT ANTIQUITY LACKED.

I have tried to show that among the things that cannot be accounted for by secular forces are saints and hymns. It is not possible to repeat all I have said on these. As to saints I quoted "*Ecce Homo*," in which Sir John Seeley says that "in all classical antiquity there were but two or three persons who could be called holy; that is, persons who live a life that is obviously of heavenly origin; while in Christendom, as he says they have never been rare. This points to a power at work now, that was not at work in antiquity.

As to hymns, I said that they hardly existed before this promise of the Spirit was given. Since, there are hundreds of thousands of them. Compare the "Hymn to Zeus" by the philosopher Cleanthes (Did anyone ever sing it?) with "O God, our help in ages past," by Dr. Watts! That has lifted

the hearts of millions to God; it is the hymn of the British Empire. I also called attention to the fact, that the great poets have hardly written a hymn at all, they are the production of smaller people, often of entirely obscure people, which shows that a power other than poetic power is at work in Christendom.

Now, I will point to another feature in modern life, which I am sure is of divine origin, due to the Spirit of God; I mean the *perennial hopefulness of Christendom*. This is a less physically perceptible result than saints and hymns, but it is none the less real. The optimism of modern times, as well as of Christendom, throughout its whole history, is astonishing. The brightest hopes of the best and most far-seeing men and women have been dashed to the ground again and again, yet christendom goes on hoping, and building new social schemes, according to which and their hopeful framers, these things shall never happen again. There is an enormous amount of resiliency, we will not call it bounce, in Christendom.

THIS WAR AND OTHERS.

The world has just passed through an awful experience, that of war. We need not hold that it has been the most awful in history. Everything is comparative. The loss of a shilling may be more to one man than the loss of £10,000 to another. Genghis Khan killed 4,000,000 people in Bokhara alone. Still this war has been an awful catastrophe. It probably has been the most disappointing of wars in this way, in its destruction, not only of men, but of hopes, and of prophecies.

In the time of Genghis Khan no one was very much surprised when a war broke out. War was part of the nature of things. It wasn't that people liked to have their fields torn up by armies, any more than we do, but still they were not so indignantly surprised as people are to-day. We talked as if there could not be a great war again; we certainly acted as if we believed it impossible; otherwise how account for the unpreparedness of Britain and America?

To say we did expect it, and yet remained as unprepared as we were, is to prove ourselves fools, as well as blind. We were remarkably optimistic, in spite of all plain evidences of German preparedness. The working and middle classes would not hear Lord Roberts. We lived in a world of theories, that a great war could not happen, would not happen, because certain writers said it would bankrupt us all, or that the churches in Germany would not

allow it. Then the crash came. All our theories of the economic impossibility of war, all our fine-spun and carefully cherished internationalisms, all our leagues, and amiable exchanges of professors, went smash.

DISTINGUISHED WINDBAGS.

The war came. Never were so many prophecies falsified, never so many "distinguished" men shown up to be mere dreamers, or as Carlyle would have called them "wind-bags." There was a peace conference sitting at Constance, when the war broke out, and Dr. Clifford, and his fellow-delegates, only got out of Constance, with whole skins, and their portmanteaus, just in time. Never has the world been so disillusionized as over this war.

You would think that no one would have any faith in leagues, and theories and promises again. But here we are again. Statesmen, and bishops, economists have already said "Never again." We are to have a new England, a new world, "fit for heroes to live in." Beautiful, is it not? We are "re-constructing"; "Hope" does "spring eternal" in Christendom. It has always been so.

My father went up to London, for the first time, to see the Great Exhibition in 1851. O! what hopes of peace and universal brotherhood it generated! He and thousands others were filled with the fairest of hopes. How could men come together and see the lovely products of their hands, and then fight? But they did. The Crimean War broke out four years after.

Still we couldn't help hoping. The peaceful settlement of the Alabama claim raised high hopes. These were again dashed by the war of 1870. So it has gone on, down to the hopes raised by the Hague Conference and to the League of Nations, and the deputations of eminent ecclesiastics, to meet eminent Germans, before the war. It is, as I have said; Christendom is perennially hopeful. And what a mercy, it is so! When hope dies everything dies.

"Hope, like the glimmering taper's light,
Adorns and cheers the way;
And still, as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray."

HOPEFULNESS OF CHRISTENDOM.

Goldsmith is right; but only of Christendom, in souls, in which the hope, kindled by the promise of Christ dwells, in some measure of sincerity. We are apt to say, that man is "naturally" hopeful. Often he is in personal matters. The man, who has been burnt out hopes to build again. But it is not true generally, and of man's outlook on the future of nations, and of the world. Then, having no sustaining power in him, no hope fed from above his outlook is pes-

simistic. If there is no light, no inspiration from a higher source, man has nothing but his own insight and foresight to enable him to give him an idea as to future events. And we all know how extraordinarily wrong the ablest men go in attempting forecasts. The wisest go as wrong as racing tipsters, and no one who essays to be a prophet can go more astray than they. So there is ample ground for my contention, that this perennial hopefulness of Christendom is a "fruit of the Spirit."

Further notice, in support of this, that this hopefulness is not characteristic of the non-christian world. Confucius was a good soul, and a very hopeful person, as far as I can gather; yet unless I have read incorrectly, some of his last words were something like these, which I find in one of my notebooks: "The mountain must tremble, the strong beam must break, and the wise man must wither away like a plant." That is beautiful, but not hopeful. And as we can see, there is nothing in Chinese religion to create hope for the future.

It is wonderful to compare this with St. John. "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth; for the first heaven and first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea. And I, John, saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband."

Now remember, that John was probably a prisoner, working in a stone quarry on the Isle of Patmos. He was a victim in the great persecution of the church. The Romans didn't make it easy for convicted prisoners. Only the toughest constitutions got through at all. Yet he foresaw "a new heaven and earth," when, from the human point of view, the chances of christianity conquering the world, were less rosy than ours of sending a shell to the moon. It looks as if he had an inspiration, that the others had not.

MAN'S LIMIT.

There were the Romans. They were originally a cheerful people, real white men. One can hardly admire them enough. For instance, when Hannibal was encamped outside the gates of Rome, after the terrible beating he gave them at Cannae, where he slew 200,000 of them, a Roman gave a high price for the plot of land Hannibal had his camp on. That was good and hopeful. But this grand spirit did not last, as it has always done in Christendom. Gibbon—not exactly a witness prejudiced in our favour—says of the time of the emperor Decius (A.D. 250), "every principle that had maintained the vigour of Rome and Sparta was long since extinguished."

Just so. There is a limit to man's own inspiration. Unless he renews it from the Eternal Fountains in God, in His Spirit, hope withers and dies out like a rush. Said Jesus, before He ascended,

"Ye shall receive power after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be my witnesses," and it looks as if He had kept His promise. Romans and others had everything, as far as natural gifts are concerned, that we have: how else can you account for our hopefulness to-day, after the shock of the war, except on the supposition of the text?

MODERN UNBELIEF.

All this comes out more clearly, when we note the utter hopelessness of modern unbelief. These men claim to be cultured; they may be; but it has not saved them from being blood-relations of *Dismal Jemmy*. Of all the dismal reading that can afflict the soul, their books are the most dismal. There isn't one of them, who has a rag of a hope to bless himself with. Still less to bless a wretched sinful perishing world, craning its neck to see if it can find a ray of hope anywhere.

And still as darker grows the night,
Emits a brighter ray"

That cannot be said of unbelief, if we are to believe its own prophets. There is Schopenhauer, once a great philosopher. His diagnosis of life, to put it tersely, is that there are two great powers in human nature—impulse and enlightenment. By impulse he means our passions and desires; by enlightenment our education and culture. And impulse wins in the end. So it does. When a man's animal passions are aroused, what can enlightenment do? This is a poor look-out for the world indeed, to depend on enlightenment. Haunts of vice are not kept up by the ignorant only. No.

There was Huxley too; a sincere soul. As far as I understand him, he argues, as Mr. Figgis says, "for an ethical system very different from any suggested by rationalism." In that saying he came very near the Christian position. He often does that. He was a man very near the kingdom of heaven. One can only be surprised that so able a man did not see that the Gospel gives just what he wanted, a new and living power, through the Holy Spirit of God.

We may, finally, take the opinion of the wiser of the philosophers from the words of Eucken; "From religion we hope to gain what we cannot gain from the world, but at the same time cannot do without." And again "Life forfeits all meaning and value, if man may not strive towards some lofty goal, in dependence on a power higher than man." Happily this power is at work in man. Sinful as the world is, it is under the administration of the divine Spirit. The world is not left to itself. We have not to look back as classical antiquity had to do; we have to look up. The church and good men and women, who pray and keep their hearts open to God, are the channel by which this power is given us, and through which we "hope against hope."

THE cholera epidemic in Formosa is still spreading despite the efforts of the authorities.

FOR THE FALLEN

The following was sung at the dedication in the Cathedral of the memorial tablet to old Cathedral School boys who fell in the war.

With proud thanksgiving, a mother
for her children,
England mourns for her dead across
the sea.
Flesh of her flesh they were, spirit of
her spirit,
Fallen in the cause of the free.

Solemn the drums thrill: Death
august and royal
Sings sorrow up into the immortal
spheres.
There is music in the midst of desolation
And a glory that shines upon our tears.

They went with songs to the battle,
they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and
aglow.
They were staunch to the end against
odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that
are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the
years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in
the morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing
comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables of
home;
They have no lot in our labour of the
day-time;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our
hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden
from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own
land they are known
As the stars are known to the Night;

As the stars that shall be bright when
we are dust,
Moving in marches upon the heavenly
plain,
As the stars that are starry in the time
of our darkness,
To the end, to the end, they remain.

LAURENCE BINYON.

A London exchange says:—
Covent Garden was packed from floor to ceiling when the grand opera season opened. The only vacant seats were those in the Royal box, which remained untenanted throughout the evening, a silent and respectful tribute to the recent royal bereavement. The house was almost full when the curtain rose on the first act of Puccini's "La Boheme." The gleam of the jewels worn by those present presented a scene of the utmost brilliance, and the performance was in every way worthy of the occasion. The cast was essentially an international one. Australia was represented by Miss Madeline Collins as Musetta, Ireland by Mr. Thomas Burke, Rodolfo; Italy by the newcomers, Signor Badini, Marcello, and Concetto Paterna, Schaunard; France by M. Contreuil; Russia by the personable Mme. Kousnezorva; and England by Mr. Herbert Langley and Sir Thomas Beecham, who conducted.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE Y.W.C.A. IN CHINA

The Future of Chinese Women—Breaking from the Past—Their Work for the Nation

By Mrs. William Piercy

Vice-President, British National Y.W.C.A.

It will perhaps astonish some people out here to learn that, when a fellow British woman reaches home and is asked what interested her most in a tour round the world, lasting some seven months, and which had for its purpose no particular object beyond sight-seeing and a general interest in economic and social conditions, her answer will almost certainly be:—the work of the Young Women's Christian Association in China. An interest and an active participation in the War Work of this Association at home certainly preceded this impression, also a firm conviction that the development of woman in the East, as well as the West, is one of the most important and interesting of the problems facing the world to-day. Apart from these reservations the writer would claim to be an unbiased observer.

CASTE IN INDIA.

In the West women are faced with a new political statuses and the social and industrial unrest, which the war has left—with the possible upheaval of the whole economic structure of society—appears to be the arena on which they are to play their part.

In the East somewhat the same conditions prevail, but with an added factor. The women of the East are coming into contact with Western civilization and Western ideals to a larger extent than ever before. In India numbers of women are seeking a wider scope of their own free will. Many are breaking purdah and freeing themselves from the restraints of the zenana with the consent of their men. Schools and colleges are full of intelligent Parsee girls, and some few graduate every year in British Universities.

The Montague reforms have wisely left the question of female suffrage to be decided by the Indians themselves. No one can say yet what the final outcome will be. On the whole it is probably true to say that in his attitude to his womenkind even the most westernized Indian remains very largely uninfluenced and often it is the one point on which he prefers to retain Oriental traditions. Throughout India the caste system is still powerful, and with it the purdan remains. From this standpoint the Indian woman has much against her.

CHINA'S FREER CHANCE.

The conditions in China are entirely different—there is no caste;—no purdah (in the strict sense); and no child marriage. To the passing observer, which is all the writer can claim to be, the possibilities before Chinese women appear unlimited.

Before referring to the way in which the Young Women's Christian

Association is endeavouring to help them, it should perhaps be stated here that this Association is not technically a missionary society. Its purpose is best set out in the words adopted by its National Committee for China: "The purpose of the Y.W.C.A. is to unite Chinese girls and women for advancement along spiritual, mental, physical and social lines, and for service to God and Country, according to the teachings of Jesus Christ." It is, therefore, concerned with the physical, moral, spiritual development of all young women who desire the Christian interpretation of life. In India it has so far chiefly, though not entirely, concerned itself with the Eurasian population, in Malaya with the Eurasian and the Chinese in two different branches of the work. In China, the Y.W.C.A. is at present entirely concerned with Chinese women and is administered by a board of Chinese women with both Chinese and foreign secretaries.

CHINESE FOR THE ESSENTIALS.

It started its work at the invitation of the Missionary body and the Chinese Christians in a city. The Headquarters Board of Chinese women, decides the policy and ideals of the Association, and carries the financial responsibility. All funds are raised locally, except the salaries of the foreign secretaries. The leaders recognize that their chief work lies in the training of future leaders, the women who are to form the "woman's movement" of China and who will be largely responsible for the direction that movement is to take. One of the chief means used in this training is Committee work.

The National Association has about 60 committees sitting at the present time, on which Chinese women are meeting to discuss every possible problem in connexion with women. The foreign secretaries give a great deal of attention to this work, but while they give all the help and advice they can, the problems dealt with are all thought out by these Chinese women themselves.

From amongst them, many go out into other forms of social service, and this is the ideal before the minds of those directing the policy of the Association. If only hundreds and thousands of young educated Chinese women, filled with a spirit of service, and their minds kindled to try and solve the social and domestic problems of Chinese women to-day, can go forth from the Association into every kind of life and work, a new and great day is dawning for China.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE.

The Shanghai Y.W.C.A. formed last year a Social Service In-

stitute. About 120 educated Chinese Y.W.C.A. members and High School students joined. It met for 10 days in October and two alternative courses of classes were run—one in "Social Degradation and Reclamation" and the other in "The Cotton Industry and Women Workers." There was also a lecture course in the structure of Government, and many visits to factories and local institutions.

These women are trying to study, first, how far the problems of the West are analogous to those of China; secondly, how Western women have faced their problems; and thirdly, how far their experience can help Chinese women. Many problems are proving to be the same for both, such as the economic position of the unmarried woman worker, the conflicting claims of home and society on the married woman, as well as unfortunately, many of the industrial problems connected with underpaid labour and factory conditions, which are likely to become as acute in China in the near future as they have been in the Western world.

It would surely be something worth doing if Western women, and men too, could help to save China from some of the conditions which accompanied our own evolution into industrial countries. The foreign secretaries of the Y.W.C.A. are doing all they can, but the Chinese Board will want a lot of thought and work from other sources too.

PROBLEMS FOR HER TO SOLVE.

Many of the problems facing Chinese woman to-day are so different from any that we have had to face, that we of the West may well hesitate to offer advice.

What are the ideals of marriage and marriage laws that Chinese women are going to stand for in the future? What is the right kind of education and culture to be followed by the Chinese girl student? Is China taking too much from the West instead of developing her own wonderful civilization on modern lines of her own evolving?

These are among the questions which a number of Chinese women are thinking of at the present time and on which the foreigner should wisely hesitate to offer any hasty conclusions. They can only be solved by a body of Chinese men and women, thinking and working them out together, and our contribution must be to help the women to prepare for their share. The Y.W.C.A. in China, as all over the world, believes that there is a Christian solution of all the social problems of both the East and the West.

(To be Continued.)

AN official cable received recently by the Japanese Foreign Office announces that American judicial authorities have decided to add silk socks and stockings to the list of the articles whose prices are to be lowered in accordance with the fair price movement. Women will assist in the new movement.

PEKING A PREY TO RUMOURS

The Bogey of Revolt—Government's Need of Money— Japanese Supplies Cut Off—Trying to Frighten the Foreigner

By Rodney Gilbert

Peking, June 15.

Peking is much distressed by persistent rumours of an impending disturbance of great magnitude. The nature of this disturbance is variously prophesied. The rumours come from many sources, but it is pretty apparent that they are designed for foreign consumption and that, through whatever mediums they reach the ultimate consumer, they have their origin in the official clique which rules the Capital. Some have been warned that the long standing feud between the Eight-Tuchun-Group and the immediate military following of Tuan Chi-jui and the Anfu Club group is about to culminate in open warfare in or about the Capital. Others have heard that, because of the chronic arrears in pay to the local troops, a grand mutiny is about to be staged. In either event the tranquillity and safety of foreigners, not to mention business interests in general, will be endangered to such an extent that there will be no readjustment without Japanese intervention.

THE NOTORIOUS 3RD DIVISION.

Wu Pei-fu's movements are taken as the text of the war rumours. It is prophesied that Wu, who is now on his way back to Paotingfu to rejoin Tsao Kun, will be strongly reinforced by the troops of the various recalcitrant Tuchuns, Wang Chan-yuan, Chao Ti and Tsao Kun for instance, and will descend upon the Capital and overturn the thrones of Tuan, Little Hsu and the pro-Japanese civil leaders of the Anfu clique. The character of the trouble to come is ominously indicated by the rumour-mongers, who point out that Wu Pei-fu has with him the notorious 3rd Division which on the night of February 29, 1912, mutinied and looted the city of Peking. They omit to mention, however, that the 3rd Division entered Peking in July, 1917, and distinguished itself by exemplary behaviour under great temptation.

Just what Wu Pei-fu intends to do when he gets as far north as Paotingfu no one really knows. If the Eight Tuchuns were united in good faith and mutual loyalty there might be some reason to believe that Wu had been chosen by them as the generalissimo of a united force to advance upon Peking, but it is perfectly well known that the potentates of this group have betrayed each other with such consistency and have so little faith in one another that there is no longer a genuine understanding between them sufficiently well defined to warrant an open declaration of war against Peking.

NO TWO TUCHUNS CAN AGREE.

Tuchun politics in China have reached the point where no two leaders can unite in mutual con-

fidence. The Anfu Club and its military dependents have been held together by the division of spoils from Japanese loans. The Eight-Tuchun-Group had at one time as a common interest and a uniting bond the jealousy of the good fortune of the Peking clique and the common desire for their undoing which this jealousy inspired. This was a powerful inspiration, but eight participants in the prospective loot would have been too many, so Li Hsun betrayed Chang Tso-lin and Chang retreated into his Manchurian shell and contented himself with selling land to Okura and company. Chen Kuang-yuan was a weak member of the organization, so the others conspired to unseat him. They failed, but the attempt did not make him particularly loyal to the combine. Wang Chan-yuan has always been suspected of waiting for a favourable opportunity to sell out to the Anfu party. None of them trust Tsao Kun, and Chao Ti only entered the organization to make a temporary stand against Tuan and his relative Wu Kuang-hsin.

The original incentive to the organization of this combine being the lust for a share in Peking's spoils, a serious damper has been put upon the enthusiasm of the individual members by the recognized fact that Peking just now has no spoils. It is much more profitable to sit in one's own province and make from Tls. 200,000 to Tls. 500,000 a year out of local revenues than to share in the responsibility of paying Peking's debts when there are no foreign loans to play with.

WU KNOWS HIS BUSINESS.

However rash and simple a soldier Wu Pei-fu may be, he certainly understands inter-provincial politics as well as anyone, and however much he may count upon the loyalty of his Division and of his various Mixed Brigades, it seems very unlikely that he will undertake a descent upon Peking alone or with no better promise of support than that of the mutually distrustful and disloyal anti-Tuan Tuchuns.

Wu has been very eager to get out of Hunan for the past 18 months. As long as Peking was well supplied with money and was in a position to reinforce Chang Chin-yao at a few days notice, Wu knew that he would either have to fight his way back or stay where he was. This spring he saw an opportunity of getting back to Chihli with his Chihli men without fighting, and he seized it. Whatever his plans are now, it is probable that when he left the Hengshan district, he was actuated by no motive but ordinary homesickness and the desire to administer to his follow-

ing the only known cure for nostalgia. When Wu and his following get as far as Paotingfu, they will be home, and there is no good reason to believe that they will undertake a campaign against Peking unless they have the visible proofs of very strong support from the anti-Tuan Tsuchunates.

EVERYBODY BROKE.

Neither party in this hypothetical war is overburdened with money or military equipment. The Anfu Club is in no position to send a punitive expedition against Wu Pei-fu. The Club's prestige has never been lower; its power is dependent upon the military strength of Tuan Chi-jui and Little Hsu. Their military power is in turn dependent upon the funds which the civil leaders of the Anfu Club can procure for them. It is a pleasure to state that at this writing the Anfu Club has fewer financial resources than it has had at any time in its existence.

This state of affairs gave Wu Pei-fu his cue to come north. The average Chinese is born with a keener appreciation of the power of money and has a deeper understanding of the intricacies of finance than the average Occidental acquires in a lifetime. Wu Pei-fu and his advisers undoubtedly knew when Japan entered the Consortium on Mr. Lamont's terms that the loan game in Peking was at an end. The reason is simple. If Japan had entered into a political alliance with Great Britain, America and France, it would have made no impression upon Chinese politics, because the party to a political alliance may commit many covert breaches of faith without arousing the open antagonism of the other parties to the alliance. Foreign Offices and State Departments are slow to give credence to reports of an Ally's breach of trust, and even when they are convinced of the misbehaviour of an Ally, they are slow to act because the only effective retaliation is a declaration of war. A financial alliance is much more binding. The partners in a financial deal are eternally suspicious of one another and will investigate promptly and thoroughly any report of a breach of faith on the part of one of their number. And if such a breach of faith is made evident they have in their power a weapon more potent than armies or navies for the chastisement of the renegade. They can kill his credit.

JAPANESE PRESTIGE REDUCED.

The Chinese realize much more clearly than the average Occidental realizes that Japan tied up in the Consortium is much more effectively bound to good behaviour in China than she would be by any number of treaties or alliances. This is naturally interpreted as a certain sign that Japan is not financially independent. The Chinese knowing the Japanese, as one Oriental knows another, know perfectly well that Japan would not have permitted herself to be bound by the terms of the Consortium agreement had she been financially independent. It means to the Chinese, therefore,

the end of Japanese exploitation through loans, which in its turn means the withdrawal of Japanese support from the Anfu Club and from that section of the Pei-yaang army which has been financed by the Club.

Japanese prestige in Peking has not been at such a low ebb since 1914, and the Anfu Club has never been so near extinction. The proceeds from Japanese loans have bound together the organization which our diplomatic agents recognize, as a matter of convenience, as the Government of China. If anyone supposes that this organization has survived through party loyalty or friendship, or the inspiration of a cause, or a sense of honour among thieves, he is wrong. The yen has been the effective substitute for all of these intangible abstractions in Peking. Peking knows that there is not a Division Commander, even in the Japanese auxiliary force, known as the Frontier Defence Army, whose loyalty could be relied upon if Wu Pei-fu were to come to Peking. The unhappy part of it is that Wu Pei-fu probably realizes at the same time that there is not a Division Commander in any of the eight provinces governed by the eight recalcitrant Tuchuns who would be loyal to him if he undertook an expedition against Peking. If Wu Pei-fu invades the metropolis, it will be by virtue of his own hardihood and not because he believes in any of his colleagues.

THE BOGEY OF MUTINY.

As an alternative to the Wu Pei-fu bogey, which does not make the impression upon all foreigners that it should, the agents of Peking officialdom are also circulating the perennial stories of a coming mutiny. As usual the soldiers have not been paid. As usual they would just as lief loot Peking as draw their back pay. The resources of the Government are now inadequate to support the high officials of the State in the luxury to which they have been accustomed, and at the same time pay the troops. therefore, it is argued, as it has been argued many times before, that unless the Powers contrive to help China to a loan which will give the official classes their usual bonus and at the same time suffice to pay the soldiery, we are going to be subjected to Boxerism or Bolshevism or some other ism equally terrible. The same trifling financial accommodation would also suffice to keep Wu Pei-fu somewhere down the Peking-Hankow line, it is suggested.

ANXIETY NOT ALL IMAGINARY.

Now, there is no doubt that Peking is genuinely distressed. The rumours which are in circulation are undoubtedly designed for foreign consumption, but at the same time they do express a real Chinese anxiety. Those who sit in the high places in Peking are genuinely hard up. Their moral influence does not extend more than a few miles beyond the walls of the Capital. Their hitherto reliable foreign supporters are too

busy at home collecting statistics on bankruptcy to give them much material encouragement. The provincial leaders whom they have hitherto subsidized are busy looking out for their own welfare and have little thought for Peking. The rank and file of the Chinese people, educated up to a sense of their wrongs by the Student Movement, have memorized a fairly complete list of the people in Peking whose heads they would like to see on poles.

There is no doubt that, whether they believe that the trouble is coming from Wu Pei-fu or from an unpaid soldiery, they do sincerely believe that their days are numbered. Their last hope is to frighten the foreigner into lending them a little financial support.

IF THE FOREIGNER IS SENSIBLE.

If the foreigner now withholds his support several dreadful things are likely to happen. In the first place, the rag-tag soldiery of the northern provinces whose bogus disbandment should have netted the Northern commanders a very fine subsidy, if Mr. Lamont had been a reasonable person, are likely to disband themselves and leave their gorgeous commanders high and dry in their kung kuans with no other defence against public ill-will than their white plumes and their massive enaulets. In the second place, if the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in Peking prove to be no more gullible and as disbelieving as Mr. Lamont, it is possible that these carefully circulated rumours of imminent disorder which have served so beautifully in the past to loose the purse-strings of foreign bankers, will only serve to bring into the Legation Quarter a reinforcement of two or three thousand foreign troops and the assumption of foreign control of the railway from Peking to Shanhaikuan.

A DOLEFUL PROSPECT.

The situation is indeed desperate. Suppose the foreigners were really to show a little understanding for a change and that the soldiery, educated by student propaganda to know the real malefactors, were to break loose and loot the city, devoting their attention not to the small shopkeepers and the poor residential district, but to the residences and strong boxes of the mighty; and then suppose that some one like Wu Pei-fu were really to come to Peking and hunt the mighty into the treaty ports, of what avail would it be to the Anfuites that they had lost their numerous souls and gained many millions in yen? The situation is indeed alarming.

PEKING, June 19.—The Chinese Government has sent a memorandum to the Japanese Legation in connexion with the Anglo-Japanese alliance, in which the contention is made that an agreement between two parties with reference to a third party must be derogatory to that third party unless it is included in the agreement or consulted.—Reuter.

PEACEFUL PICTURE OF CANTON

Interview With Leading Chinese Merchant

In spite of many rumours to the contrary, we are told by a prominent Chinese business man who has just returned from Canton, that everything in that city is quiet and practically normal.

As compared with other cities throughout the country, our informant declares that Canton can be put down as one of the quietest. Unlike many Northern cities, police and soldiers treat the civilians very genially and very seldom overstep their bounds.

PLACATING THE PEOPLE.

"Of course," said our informant, "You must understand that I do not hold a brief for Canton or any of its officials, but what I am now telling you is what I have myself seen. The Militarists are beginning to realize that they must win over the citizens. And they realize also that any oppression on their part may be the cause of a new revolution. So they are doing everything in their power to treat the citizens kindly and with every consideration. They expect by doing this to win the people's sympathy."

"Then the information we have been receiving in Shanghai as regards civil conflict in Canton is incorrect?" "Of course it is," answered our informant unhesitatingly.

It appears that the newly appointed Civil Governor of Kuangtung, Mr. Yang Wing-tai, is an able man who has won the confidence of the people. Our informant illustrated this by stating that the Chinese merchants and bankers, after lending money to Mr. Yang and receiving it back with interest, were willing to lend Mr. Yang money on his word. This happened when he was Commissioner of Finance. After his appointment as Civil Governor, one of his first acts was to organize a Bureau for the Extension of Education.

GAMBLING TO GO.

"Formerly the budget for education was \$1,800,000 per annum, but owing to a shortage of funds, the province has been able to pay only \$300,000 annually for the past several years. This year, however, Mr. Yang ordered an increase in the educational expenditure of 100 per cent. or \$600,000, and he hopes to increase it still more within the next few years."

"But we are told that the gambling monopoly has just been granted to a certain company for several million dollars. How do you account for that?"—"Mr. Yang has taken steps to have the whole gambling evil stamped out within a period of five years. You see, it is like this. Gambling has been going on in the province for the past four years not only inside the provincial capital, Canton, but also in the small towns

and villages. Most of the gambling dens are conducted by soldiers and the civil authorities have been powerless to deal with them."

"Why was a gambling monopoly given at all?"—"The gambling monopoly was granted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he was Generalissimo three years ago. By granting such a monopoly, he hoped to raise funds to finance an expedition against the North."

THE NEW ROADS.

The old Canton City walls have been pulled down and in their place are constructed fine, broad roads. These, our informant adds, compare favourably with roads in any other city in China. There are also two cross roads running through the city.

Already motoring is very popular in the famous "Old City of Rams." At first it was proposed to run a tramway service where the old walls stood but it was later decided to establish a motor bus service. "Every visitor to this city (Canton) admires the wonderful work which has been carried out by the Municipality" says our informant.

"Opium smoking and smuggling have practically been stamped out altogether or steps are being taken to rid the place of the drug. Just recently General Li Foh-lien executed a favourite captain of his and also 12 of his soldiers because they were found to be smuggling opium. The matter was brought to the General's notice so he gave orders for the men to be brought before him for examination. When he found that they were guilty, he had them executed on the spot."

GOVERNMENT DOING FAIRLY WELL.

"How about the Military Government?"—"The Military Government is doing fairly well, considering the obstacles which lie before it. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, is having an especially hard time, not because he is unable to handle matters, but because Dr. Wu Ting-fang did not leave any records behind him when he left Canton.

"Is it true that General Lu Yung-ting and Mr. Wen Tsung-yao have resigned from the Military Government?"—"I have every reason to believe they have not. I am informed that this news was spread by a certain political party in Shanghai, but I would not like to state so definitely. Only to-day did I receive an official telegram from Mr. Wen denying the rumour."

In closing his interview, our informant stated that Mr. Wen is very popular in Canton, and is, in fact, the driving power behind the Canton Military Government.

CANTON, JUNE 22.—The fourth provincial educational conference opened here yesterday with a record attendance of 496 delegates from the various districts of Kuangtung.—Reuter.

THE COMING STORM IN CHINA

Wu Pei-fu's Threat to Peking—Demise of Anfu—Chaos and Anti-Foreign Feeling

By Rodney Gilbert

Hankow, June 19.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert, who contributes this article, writes at the moment from Hankow. At the time of writing he was on his way to Hunan, which he will now have reached, to study events on the spot.

There is no doubt that Wu Pei-fu has pricked the Anfu bubble. He does not have to go to Peking forcibly to dethrone the "*Mai Kuo I'ai*," as our student friends call them. He has set an example of contemptuous defiance and has succeeded in carrying his challenge within four hours' journey of the metropolis. He might now carry it to the gates and meet with no more resistance than that offered by friction on the rails and an occasional easterly breeze. There is no people on earth with whom success succeeds as it does with the Chinese. By the same token there is none so willing to spurn the fallen. A short time ago every leader, civil or military, was speculating upon the profit to be derived from throwing in his lot with Little Hsu. Even the patriarchs of the Kuomintang in Shanghai have had their dealings with him. Now the coolies on the street are wondering whether he will fly to Mongolia, fly to a treaty port, or be shot against a wall. The exodus of the small fry—too small to command a special train in a crucial moment—has already begun in Peking. Meanwhile Chang Chin-yao's braves are murdering missionaries in northern Hunan and are being shot in the back by their fellow northerners.

CHANG CHIN-YAO'S SCUM.

A few days ago the populace of Changsha grovelled in awe and terror of Chang. They spoke of him in whispers. He was the commander-in-chief of three divisions, the 7th (his own), the 11th, and the 20th, and the nominal commander of Wu Pei-fu's 3rd Division and four mixed brigades, of Feng Yueh-hsiang's mixed brigade of swollen proportions. Then Wu Pei-fu decided to go home to Chihli, and he marched through Chang's troops and the troops of his dependents, almost literally thumbing his nose at the man who through frank terrorism is said to have made 30 million dollars out of Hunan. Chang did not wait to see what would happen. He fled—with Japanese help it is said—and he is now somewhere in Hankow; but not in the Chinese city, nor yet in the British, French, Russian, or ex-German Concessions. At his heels came the notorious 7th, scurrying from the wrath to come, and behind them came the 20th under Fan Kuo-chang, bound for Chihli and home like Wu Pei-fu, and always ready to accelerate the 7th with a shot in the back. Just where the 11th is no one precise-

ly knows. Some say they are still in Changsha fraternizing with the Southerners, others that they are with the 20th, also bound for Chihli and home.

Governor Wang Chan-yuan of this province has spent a good deal of his term of office "on the fence," and as a military diplomat of the old school he is now ready to show considerable firmness in maintaining his elevated position. He has given all concerned to understand that no force under arms is going to squat on the soil of Hupeh; and he announced at the very beginning that the scum of Honan and Shantung, enrolled in the 7th Division, was not coming into Hupeh under arms at all. Now there is nowhere else for the scum to go, and they cannot afford to pause, for the 20th is just behind and is getting careless with the Government's Sino-Japanese ammunition, so when they come to the border of Hupeh, in their flight from Yochow, they are only too pleased to strip off the paraphernalia that would set them up in business as bandits and roll into Hupeh as innocent disarmed soldiers.

A CONTRAST IN TROOPS.

They cannot come into Wuchang; Wang will not have them. They cannot land at the Wuchang railway station because the railway will not have them; so these bold looters of villages, ravagers of women, murderers of old men and missionaries, meekly detrain two miles from the station in the country and camp on their haunches until Tuchun Wang, out of the goodness of his heart, will send them across the river and give them a little grain and a few cash to taken them home. The Hunanese ought to be here to see them. Seven hundred rolled in to-day, seven hundred murderers who would eat out of your hand and kowtow afterwards. The authorities in the Legations who proposed to lend China 200 millions to disband troops ought to be here to see them begging for a chance to go home. And this is only the beginning.

Wu Pei-fu left Chengchow on Monday morning by special train for Paotingfu to confer with Tsao Kun. South of Chengchow he has a few straggling companies guarding stations. In Chengchow he has nearly 10,000 men who have put the Fengting troops under ex-Premier Chin's swashbuckling brother on their good behaviour, and all the way up the line as far as Paotingfu are big groups from the 3rd Division and the 3rd Chihli Mixed Brigade, behaving themselves admirably. At every station one is told that no troops have ever passed through who caused less trouble. It is something of a task to move 18,000 men, more or

less, up the Peking-Hankow line with all their horses, field guns and impedimenta without causing a single day's suspension of traffic. The freight traffic may be suffering somewhat, but the passenger gets his bunk and three meals of very fair cooking with troop trains passing him all the while. All credit to the Kin-Han, but it was not this way when Chang Chin-yao was coming down.

WU PEI-FU'S PROGRAMME.

Before Wu Pei-fu left Chengchow he spoke his mind very freely in public. He said he had a triple mission in coming north. He was going to break Japanese influence in Peking, he was going to break the Anfu Club, and he was going to do his best to do away with the government of China by military cliques. He said he would give his whole support to the students, the merchants or any other class for the promotion of a real democracy in China. Without doubting General Wu's sincerity in any degree, we can say that we have heard there fair words before. Governor Li Shun has given dulcet expression to the same happy thoughts. The venerable Tuan has often said the same thing with a convincing frankness that captivated the *Corps Diplomatique*. But we must give Wu credit for one thing: he has, almost beyond doubt, made the Anfu Club too ridiculous to survive.

The Chinese people, like the French people, are going to get their education in self-reliant democracy through suffering. They are too familiar with fine sayings—the platitudes of the sages—to take much stock in the exhortations of street preachers. Understanding comes to the Chinese when he is dynamited, or bayoneted or severely kicked, and the propagandist who is going to succeed in China in promoting popular interest in democratic institutions is the man who will come to the Chinese citizen just as he is recovering from one of these disagreeable experiences and will demonstrate to him why he suffered and how he can forestall a repetition of the calamity.

Representative democracy in China might be achieved either through a long series of exceedingly disagreeable experiences, such as the French nation experienced between 1789 and 1870, or through the paternal guidance of a truly benevolent and disinterested central government. Wu Pei-fu presumably hopes to frighten or whip Peking into such a benevolent and disinterested state of mind. He will be doing China a great service if he only indicates the way.

BOXER AND BOLSHIEVİK.

It is too much to hope, however, that we are approaching the Chinese millennium. The Anfu Club is probably defunct. A great horde of officials who have done very handsomely, who have squeezed something like a hundred millions between them annually since 1917, according to conservative official estimates, are probably

going into honourable retirement in the Treaty Ports. It seems very likely that many divisions of unpaid coolies in uniform are going to disband themselves and go back to the lean land from which poverty drove them when they "put on official clothes" and began "to eat official grain."

What is coming then? Presumably chaos in the North. The North is not very pro-foreign. One hears from the missionaries of Boxer societies and from the radicals of "Bolshevik" organizations growing up in the lean districts which feed the Chinese army with recruits. Every foreigner who travels in the interior has observed during the past two or three years a marked decline in his prestige as a foreigner. "They don't have the same respect for the foreigner," they say in the Treaty Ports. We may not always deserve much respect—especially according to Chinese standards—but in the old days they used to make allowances for our breaches of native tradition, and treat us kindly because we were strangers in a strange land, travellers "beyond our gates," for whom the home-loving Chinese is in tradition bound to show particular sympathy and kindness. We do not get it now. Why, do you suppose?

THE STORM PREPARING.

It will be remembered that in 1899 the Boxer movement was an anti-Manchu movement. Clever court diplomacy diverted the storm that was due to break over the Throne and directed it against the foreigner. A storm, brewed in official corruption, financed with loans, has been preparing in China for several years past. The Chinese official has his finger on the popular pulse always. He knows that he only eats and squeezes by sufferance and he reads every omen. A terrible unrest has been brewing in China and the logical victims are the officials who have fattened on the causes of the popular discomfiture.

The average Chinese official is not, however, a resigned Iphigenia. Since he kept his yamen records on knotted strings he has been an artist at finding a scapegoat. What more convenient in these latter years of grace than the ingenuous foreigner?

When the Anfu Club recedes into the political shadowland of the Ports there is going to be an interregnum fraught with disorder. This is only Delphic guesswork, but it is founded on a little modern history. And in that interregnum a great many thousand people in China are going to see an opportunity to expiate a criminal indifference to national affairs. The advertising which Peking has got from the students and others during the past 18 months will have taught a good many where and how to expend their pent up animosities. But in the lean districts which produce soldiers and bandits and in the barracks, carefully guarded against student propaganda, there is no such enlightenment and there is no

exact knowledge to guide the willing hand when it takes up the home-forged pike, but the anti-foreign feeling which the far-sighted officials have taken care to cultivate. This is the situation in the North.

THE SACKING OF YOCHOW.

All the Northerners who have the slightest inclination to fight are out of Changsha. The notorious 7th looted a little before it left but it did not have time to do the work thoroughly. In Yochow nothing was overlooked. The town was sacked as completely as a town was ever sacked in China. It is reported that not a single inhabitant remains within the city walls. The 7th has passed on and is well on its way from Yochow to Wuchang, giving up arms and ammunition at the Hupeh border. The 20th, bound for Chihli presumably, is close behind and, apart from a few companies left to guard mission property from thieves, it has also passed Yochow. Behind the 20th are the southerners, so says local report, and Yochow is probably in their hands at this moment. The administration of the Wuchang-Changsha railway knows little of conditions on the Wuchang-Yochow section and nothing whatever of conditions beyond. The 11th Division, also accounted a "neutral" force, has not been accounted for. Tan Yen-kai's said to have entered Changsha, so if the 11th is still there it is either fraternizing with the enemy, or disarmed. What is really going on in Honan no one here knows.

Civilization is a failure.—*Mr. A. B. Walkley.*

What a funny old thing the Press is!—*The Vicar of All Saints, Fulham.*

England will be dry in 10 years.—*Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson.*

After all, this is a wonderful country for common sense.—*Sir Robert Horne.*

I am the only snob I know on the Stage.—*Mr. Henry Ainley.*

The Labour Party have so great a respect for property that they want to see a lot more people enjoy a share of it.—*Mr. Clynes.*

I have stood in the dock myself, and am proud of it.—*Mr. Jack Jones, M.P.*

There is no place on earth where it is harder to make a fortune than in Scotland.—*Sir Donald Maclean.*

My business is smaller than a large business, but larger than a small one.—*A Chinese witness at H. M. Supreme Court.*

London as it stands to-day is the most imbecile thing ever constructed.—*Sir Theodore Chambers.*

Marriage may be, and very often is, the most immoral relationship in the world.—*Sir E. Marshall Hall.*

A party exists not to keep power, not to acquire power, but for the promotion of great and worthy ideals.—*Mr. Asquith.*

All we have to do with other countries is to show them the way to go.—*Sir Frederick Banbury.*

THE FUTURE OF TSINGTAO

British Chambers of Commerce Plan—Return to China Under International Commission—Settlement by League of Nations

The following memorandum on the future of Tsingtao, which was drawn up by the British Chamber of Commerce in that port and with the general principles of which the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China and Hongkong are in agreement, was recently forwarded to H. M. Minister by the Association.

MEMORANDUM.

The Tsingtao question has now entered on a phase when some kind of solution must soon be arrived at. The Chinese must choose between negotiating directly with Japan or submitting the whole question to the League of Nations. In the former event the interests of foreign Powers would probably be entirely ignored, but in the latter event the League of Nations would probably take into consideration the vested interests acquired by England and other nations in the course of 16 years trading under treaty conditions at Tsingtao. That is to say any solution arrived at would be international in character. Believing that the time is becoming ripe for such a solution the British Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao have deemed it advisable to place upon record what in their opinion would constitute a fair settlement of the Tsingtao question, namely, a settlement which would preserve intact the sovereign rights of China and at the same time allow every nation to live and trade at Tsingtao on a footing of equality.

JAPAN'S PRIMAL PLEDGE.

I. Japan undertook the reduction of Tsingtao on the express promise that she would return Tsingtao to China. In consequence of that promise China allowed a free passage to the Japanese army, the Powers gave Japan a free hand and she was assisted by British troops. Legally as well as morally, therefore, England and the other Powers have the right to insist that a reasonable interpretation be given to this promise. That is to say the Powers demand that this promise must not be merely fulfilled on paper and completely nullified in practice.

THE FIRST ESSENTIAL.

II. If Tsingtao is to be returned to the sovereignty of China the very first step is to place the harbour and harbour lights, the docks and wharves and the collection of duties under the control of China. If this is not done the promise is absolutely meaningless. It follows that, in view of the vested trading interests referred to above, Tsingtao must be placed on the same footing as other ports in China. The organ for the control of harbour, docks, wharves and collection of customs duties must be the Maritime Customs, and the Maritime Customs must be simply an

ordinary branch of the Chinese Customs service. The appointment of the staff must be left to the unfettered discretion of the Inspector General in Peking and if that discretion is exercised in a manner detrimental to the interests of any nation diplomatic representations in Peking afford an remedy.

INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

III. If the Leased Territory is returned to the sovereignty of China the present military administration would *ipso facto* be abolished and the question then arises what form of administration is to take its place. There are various alternatives which may be discussed and considered but the only solution which British interests in China regard as satisfactory and fair to all concerned is the establishment of a municipality with elected councillors and a permanent staff such as exists at Shanghai and other ports with, however, this important addition that unlike Shanghai Chinese residents in Tsingtao, equally with those of other nationalities, shall have the right to vote and sit on the Council. The law administered should be the law of China limited only by the safeguards of extraterritoriality so long as such safeguards are maintained in the rest of China.

THE RAILWAY.

IV. The railway is a difficult problem capable of several solutions. It is obvious, however, that it is utterly incompatible with China's sovereignty that the railway should be practically foreign territory, garrisoned by foreign troops and guarded by foreign military police, and that the railway should control the Tsingtao docks and wharf office. The very least that should be demanded is that the docks and wharf office be placed under the control of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Tsingtao, that the foreign troops should be entirely withdrawn and a Chinese police force take the place of the military police, and that, if the railway itself is to be treated as a foreign concession, it should be managed as an economic concession pure and simple. It is suggested, however, that the question of the management and control of the Shantung Railway should not be dealt with as an isolated problem but that it should be settled in conjunction with all other railways in China as part of a comprehensive scheme of unification of railways.

THE TRANSFER OF SOVEREIGNTY.

V. Assuming that the Tsingtao question is settled on an international basis as outlined above the only feasible method of settlement would supervise the transfer of sovereignty from Japan to China and have authority to settle the

numerous questions of detail which would arise. Such a Commission might be appointed by the League of Nations and might contain representatives of China, Japan, England, America, and France. Many very important questions could be left to the unfettered decision of this Commission. For example when handing over control of the harbour etc. to the Chinese Maritime Customs it might be found desirable to stipulate that the present free port area be maintained as a free port, and in deciding the fate of the railway it would certainly be desirable to ensure a continuance of the freedom from vexatious inland taxation which was secured by Germany. With regard to the Municipal Administration of Tsingtao, the Commission, besides settling the composition and organization of the Council and its permanent staff, would be faced with the difficulty that ordinary Municipal taxation would be insufficient for the proper upkeep of the town. They would have to arrange for a permanent contribution of 20 per cent. of the Customs revenue as arranged in the agreement with Germany in 1905. They would also have to insist that the fiscal lands should be treated as a source of municipal revenue as was the case before the advent of the Japanese military administration. Any further alienation of those lands or any attempt to convert the 10 years' leases granted by the Military Administration into freeholds should be prevented.

SPECIAL INTERESTS EQUAL.

It is probable that the Commission in the course of its labours will be met by a demand from China for a fuller recognition of her sovereignty than is accorded to her at other places where she comes into contact with foreigners and a demand from Japan for special consideration of the interests which she has built up since 1914. There is no reason why both these demands should not be met in a sympathetic spirit, provided only that the only object which British merchants have in view—equality of opportunity—is not placed in jeopardy.

VI. To sum up, the policy which is advocated by the British Chamber of Commerce at Tsingtao is that Tsingtao should be returned by Japan to China and that an international Commission be appointed by the League of Nations to safeguard the sovereignty of China and the vested trading interests which should be settled by the Commission are:—

- 1.—The Customs should be an ordinary branch of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the staff should be appointed irrespective of nationality by the Inspector General of Customs in Peking.
- 2.—The Customs should control the harbour, harbour lights, wharves, docks and wharf godowns.
- 3.—The leased territory should be administered by a Municipal Council elected on property franchise in respect of which every nationality should be on a footing of equality.
- 4.—All public utilities such as slaughter house, water works, etc., should be handed over to the municipality.
- 5.—A contribution of 20 per cent. of

the Customs Revenue should be paid to the municipality to facilitate upkeep of the territory as heretofore.

6.—Revenue from fiscal lands should be appropriated by the Municipality and no further alienation, etc., of these lands permitted.

7.—The railway should be managed on an economic and not a political basis and if possible, its ultimate disposition should be fitted into a general scheme of unification of railways.

8.—The railway should be perpetually free of likin and other inland taxation.

9.—The free port area should be maintained.

THE DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL

What Tradition Tells

THE FOOLISH KING AND HIS WISE MINISTER

From a Correspondent

"What is this Dragon Boat Festival which the Chinese celebrate?"

I wonder how many of my foreign, and even Chinese friends properly understand what the occasion really is. Is it an occasion of joy for we hear the drums beating and see the Chinese racing in boats?

On who has not studied Chinese history would in all probability not know what the Din Woo (fifth day of the fifth moon, Chinese calendar) is. In fact, to be very frank, I did not know myself until my wife told me about it. That is why I desire to let my friends know what I have learned.

It seems that there was a very high official whose name was Wah Yuen (Wat Yuan to pronounce it in Cantonese), who was a very clever scholar. So well versed in literature was he and so great an administrator, that the King of the time greatly respected him for his abilities. The King learned not only to recognize his ability, but to put his trust in Wah and to love him deeply.

ZEALOUS MYRMIDONS.

The other ministers of the time, seeing that the king selected Wah as his favourite, grew immensely jealous, and they tried to do everything in their power to provoke ill-feeling between the two men. This they succeeded in doing. Wah did his utmost to prevent his king from falling into the trap of the enemy. He tried his best to persuade him to rule the country properly. But, no. The king is king, said the latter. And he commenced to commit all sort of acts which caused him to be hated by the people of the time.

Again Wah tried to persuade the king against these follies. By this time, a certain Hsiang Hwang began to influence the king. "Banish him," said he, "and you won't be troubled any more by this traitor who is doing everything to ruin his country." So the king issued a proclamation ordering

Wah to be banished beyond the regions of the Great River (the Yangtze-kiang) in order to try to lower his (Wah's) pride and bring him into disfavour.

After being banished, Wah began to think of his country. He was very sad at the state of the nation, and, after composing some poetry, he threw himself into the river and drowned himself, declaring that it was well that he, one man, should sacrifice himself and die for his country.

FOOD FOR THE FISHES.

The people, hearing that he had committed suicide and knowing that he was a good man and a great patriot, tried to recover his corpse by dragging the river. Knowing that this would take a little time and being afraid that big fish would eat up the corpse, they began to beat drums and splash the water to frighten off the fish. They threw rice pies into the river for the fish to eat instead of consuming Wah's body.

Whether or not the corpse was found is not recorded in the books of history.

Anyhow, the fifth day of the fifth moon was celebrated as a festival in order to pay honour to this great patriot. Many people still believe that the day is a day of pleasure and joy, but in reality it is a day of sorrow and of mourning.

Throughout China on this day every year, dragon boats large and small may be seen on all waterways, regardless of whether they are the big deltas, rivers, or creeks. These boats measure from

10 to 20 ft. in length. They are 3 or 4 ft. wide in the middle and have a seating capacity of from 20 to 50, all depending on the size of the boat. I myself have noticed one of these with as many as 60 men all huddled together on the boat. A dragon's head generally adorns the stem of the vessel, and its tail is represented by a very narrow stern. Amidships where the craft is rather wide, there is always a little "joss" beside which is seated a Taoist priest.

THE NATIONAL REGATTA.

All temples are represented by at least one dragon boat, which are brought out on this special day every year and generally enter a boat race. You may or may not be able to see one of these races on the Soochow Creek to-morrow. Anyhow, just stand there and see if you can.

An interesting thing about these boats may be mentioned as told to me by a Chinese priest. He says that immediately following the fifth day of the fifth moon, these boats are buried in the mud near the temples and are brought out again on the same day the following year, when they are repainted and brought into use again.

There will be rice pies, pork, and dinners given to-morrow to celebrate the occasion. And the victors in the boat races will each be given a ribbon or a little banner to commemorate their victory.

M. Batalha, de Freitas, the Portuguese Minister to China, and Mme. Freitas, returned to Shanghai on Saturday by the R. M. S. Empress of Russia.

A World "Message"

WE MUST HAVE

LEA AND PERRINS

ORIGINAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE . DONT

SEND IMITATIONS

BLERIOT SEAPLANES AT HONGKONG

Flight from Macao

By Richard Oliver

On the King's birthday, Hongkong for the first time had a chance of seeing at close quarters the latest mechanical triumph. There were several seaplanes flying at Repulse Bay. There were also sampans and steam launches paying a silent tribute to the new method of locomotion.

As a demonstration of what flying men can do the affair may have been disappointing. There were, at any rate before 4 p.m., no real flying feats. A few wealthy passengers were carried on the machines; a large number of other people saw the flights and even inspected the propellers and other visible parts of the mechanism. But the real significance of the afternoon was in the fact that a number of seaplanes flew across from Macao to Hongkong.

CHANNEL FLIGHT RECALLED.

About 11 years ago England was startled by the sudden success of Bleriot. At that time everyone had gone round to the view that flying would be possible—in a few years. Then, all at once, the news flashed over the world that Bleriot had crossed the Channel. Mr. H. G. Wells had written a great deal of useful information about flying, and he had prepared the British public to expect success at some time. And this is what he wrote in 1909, on the day that the news of the first flight across the channel startled Great Britain. "M. Bleriot has done very well, and Mr. Latham, his rival, had jolly bad luck. That is what it means to us first of all. It also, I reflect privately, means that I have underestimated the possible stability of aeroplanes. I did not expect anything of the sort so soon. This is a good five years before my reckoning of the year before last."

It is worth noting that, just as a French aviator, Bleriot, established a world-wide reputation by crossing the English channel, so has a Frenchman, Ricou, been the hero of thousands in South China because of his enterprise in coming through the air to a British Colony. It is also worth noting that the headquarters of this aviation enterprise is at Macao, the first European Settlement in China.

It is very doubtful whether a few months ago anyone in Hongkong expected Captain Ricou from Macao quite so soon. It is none of our business, for the moment, as to whether his venture is profitable. It is plucky. It has the Bleriot touch. It is almost audacious. We stood on the verandah of the new hotel at Repulse Bay which the motor-car has called into being, and we saw that something very wonderful had happened. The dragon boat from Aberdeen made us realize still more emphatically that the seaplane had

come to China. It was a day to be remembered.

Most of the seaplanes were quite small—the engines were rated at 100 h.p. It is said that such engines consume about eight gallons of petrol an hour. The price for a joyride of 10 minutes was \$25—say £5.

SIGNIFICANCE OF FLIGHTS.

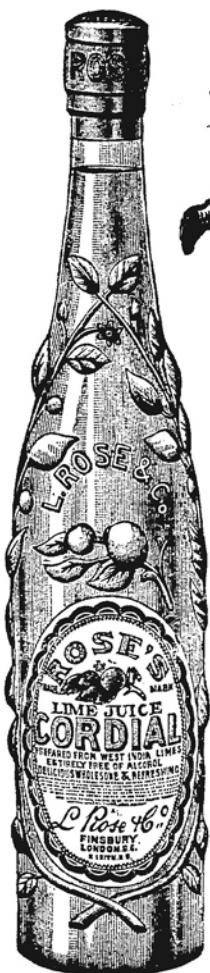
The question that we asked ourselves at Repulse Bay was, "Have these machines come to stay?" Perhaps not these actual machines, but others will be used in the Far East. It is only about 70 years ago that the first steam packet came out into this part of the world, and then the same question was asked. It is only about 20 years ago that English cities were installing electric light plants for the first time, and now China is demanding that every city in the country should have electricity. Never has man been so busy as now; the old cities are being rebuilt, great new cities rise up to show how improvements may be made. Electricity is no longer a curious toy; it brings to our service not only light, but heat and power. Flights into the void are, perhaps, the latest sensation, but it is significant that such flights are taking place in China.

We watched these flights at Repulse Bay and then left the crowded beach, which reminded us of a

miniature Margate. We strolled into the luxurious hotel, sat down by an electric fan, and sipped iced drinks. Then we reclined in the comfortable motor car and swiftly ran home over roads with a perfect surface. As we swung round the curve we caught a last sight of the hundreds of Chinese and Europeans—perhaps there were thousands—and the motors, the launches, the sampans and the seaplanes. Any afternoon, before 1918, Repulse Bay was a place deserted. The internal combustion engine has made it like Margate. A little further, round the island is Stanley with its record of disaster to the British pioneers of 70 years ago. Those were the days of pirates and of sudden death by malaria and other mysterious diseases.

MAKING THEM THINK.

"That'll make 'em think," said my companion in the motor car, referring to the flight of the seaplanes and the Chinese. Of course, it will make them think. It will also make "them" think who are thousands of miles inland—in a few months or in a few years they will see flying machines. And there are people who say that nothing can change in China. The most debased peasant tilling the land must at least lift up his eyes when he hears the drone of the aeroplane.



ROSE'S LIME JUICE.

Prepared solely from
pure Lime Juice and
the finest refined sugar.

THE STANDARD FOR
PURITY and EXCELLENCE.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

MOTOR TRANSPORT IN THE EAST

A British Enterprise

An important and interesting feature of British industries at the present time is that of the method and progress of converting war industries into those of a formally peaceable world. This remark applies more particularly to the engineering and mechanical transport trades, greatly expanded with Government assistance during the war in order to meet immense needs, and now available with full staffs and finer and better equipment, for peace time production on a very large scale. Motor transport proved itself to be of supreme value in the war, and bids fair to make notable progress in future industrial development, and it is therefore a matter for congratulation to find that British manufacturers are fully alive to possibilities and are making plans to meet the needs of the time, both in design and output.

INDIA AND BEYOND.

Sir Raymond Dennis, K.B.E., co-founder and joint managing director of Messrs. Dennis Bros. Ltd., of Guildford, is now in Shanghai in the course of a world tour he is making on behalf of his firm with a view to studying motor transport developments and needs, and on Thursday in conversation with a representative of the "North China Daily News" gave some interesting particulars on the subject. His visits to India, Ceylon, Burma, the Straits Settlements and Java have afforded ample ground for the belief that motor transport is rapidly becoming a valuable adjunct to the industries of the East, and that great expansion is to be anticipated.

Shanghai is not the only place looking to the motor lorry as a means of solving traffic problems. Bombay is cited as an instance where the lorry has been used with great success in this direction, at no prohibitive cost in comparison with native labour. The slow and cumbersome bullock wagon which has so congested the roads is being rapidly displaced by the speedy and economic motor lorry. The success which has already attended experiments of a similar kind in Shanghai suggests that the acute traffic problem may similarly be dealt with here.

EAR-MARKED FOR EXPORT.

Sir Raymond Dennis informed our representative that the demand for motor vehicles at Home is such that his firm need not look for a market abroad for some time to come, although they are turning out 50 3½ ton lorries per week and expect shortly to increase the weekly output by another 50 two-ton lorries, when the White and Poppe factory at Coventry has been re-organized. This establishment which belongs to Messrs. Dennis Bros., Ltd., and received the honour of a visit from the Queen Empress

and Princess Mary, employed 14,500 men at the date of the armistice.

With a view to fostering overseas trade and re-establishing connexions interrupted by the war, Messrs. Dennis Bros. have earmarked a large number of lorries for export. These include some hundreds of the War Office 3½ ton model, 7,000 of which were supplied to the military authorities, and a large number of those will be shipped to India, Ceylon, Burma, Java and the Straits Settlements during the current year.

Sir Raymond is making a tour of the world for the purpose of investigating local conditions and needs, and by first-hand inquiry and investigation selecting suitable firms to act as sole agents for his firm and this is the purpose of his visit to Shanghai. In order that agents may be in a position to render efficient service to users of Dennis machines, large stocks of spare parts will be held, and each of the agents appointed in the territories already visited will have on his staff a fully qualified engineer from the Dennis factory.

A FIRE BRIGADE RECORD.

Another branch of the motor industry in which Messrs. Dennis Bros. have taken a leading part is that of the production of motor fire engines, of which they are the largest manufacturers in the world. Numbers of these machines were supplied to the Government during the war for the protection of munitions factories, docks and stores at, among other places, Gretna, Avonmouth, Richborough, Vladivostok Archangel, Basra, Bagdad, etc.; and at the great fire in Salonika, in the summer of 1917, two of these machines established the extraordinary record of working for 11 days and

nine days respectively without a stop.

It is interesting to note that the London Fire Brigade operate 163 of the Dennis motor engines, a sufficient testimony to their efficiency. Shanghai has its Dennis motor engines, and more are on order for the Chinese authorities here. Others have been installed at Tientsin and Hankow, and more are to be found at Calcutta, Colombo, Singapore, Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

PREPARING FOR EXTENSION.

It will appear from this that the firm has already established itself fairly extensively in the East, and is adopting the right policy in studying and preparing for the extension of its interests.

After having visited North China, Sir Raymond Dennis is going to Japan, Australia, New Zealand South America and the U.S.A., and at the close of his tour in March or April of next year may be expected to have achieved valuable results on behalf of an important British industry.

A letter received from Tientsin contains the news that, following the recent drought, at midnight on the 15th instant there was a thunderstorm and another good fall of rain there, but how far this extended over the province the writer did not know, as thunderstorms are very local.

The Robinson Piano Company, one of the oldest established concerns, is about to close its branch in Hongkong, owing to inability to find another shop. Its present stand is part of the building purchased for the Bank of East Asia, which in turn has to vacate its present premises.

PAY BY CHECK

\$1 opens a Savings Account
\$100 opens a Checking Account

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

PESOS

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

FRANCS

FIXED DEPOSITS

TAELS

MEXICAN DOLLARS

YEN

STERLING

AMERICAN GOLD

MARKS

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

OVER 4,400 ACCOUNTS

COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

Shanghai, June 25.

Sovereigns, Bank's buying rate	
@ 4/10 = Tls. 4.14 @ 73 = \$5.67	
Gold Dollars, Bank's buying rate	
@ 96½ = Tls. 1.04 @ 73 = \$1.42	
Mex. Dollars, market rate	72.7375
Native Interest	07
Copper Cash	190,500

Bar Silver	50½
Bank rate of discount	7%
Proportion reserve to liabilities	12%
Paris on London	Fr. 47.495
New York on London	G.\$3.96½

OPENING AND CLOSING BANK RATES.

ON LONDON—	1 Tael
Tel. transfer	4/10
Demand	4/10½
Credit 4 m/s.	5/2
Credit 6 m/s.	5/3½
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	5/2½
ON NEW YORK—	
Tel. transfer	96
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	104½
ON PARIS—	
Demand	1138
Docy. Bills, 4 m/s.	1285
ON INDIA—	
Demand	25
ON HONGKONG—	
Demand	7
ON YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	54½
ON BATAVIA—	
Demand	256
ON SINGAPORE—	
Demand	47½

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR

JUNE.

Hk. Tl. 3.16 @ 5/8½	\$1
" 1 @ 1418	Francs 15.80
" 1 @ 110½	Gold \$0.81
" 1 @ 47	Yen 2.37
" 1 @ 267½	Rupees 2.53
" 1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
Roubles no quotation.	

Week's Exchange Notes

June 26.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai comprised Tls. 35,272,000 and \$18,850,000, including Tls. 1,642,000 in American silver dollars and bars. These figures include Tls. 5,920,000 and \$10,570,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER.—Arrivals during the week were:—

666 Bars from America.	
SYCEE.—Shipments were:—	
Tls. 750,000 to Nanking	
50,000 ,, Changchun	
25,000 ,, Anking	
700,000 American silver	
\$10 lakhs) to	
San Francisco	

Tls. 1,525,000

DOLLARS.—Arrivals were:—

\$800,000 from Nanking	
150,000 ,, Wusieh	
\$950,000	

Shipments were:—

\$300,000 to River Ports.

SILVER

The London price has fluctuated between 49½d. ready and forward, as advised on the 17th instant, the lowest quotation received during the week, and 52½d. spot and 51½d. forward, the highest on the 22nd instant. Friday's wire gives the price as 50½d. spot and 49½d. forward. The latest American price is 92½ San Francisco business done. London/New York cross rate is 396½.

EXCHANGE

T. T. selling, after being as high as 5/1d., has declined to T.T. 4/10d., Friday's quotation, at which rate the market is steady, with possibly sellers at 1d. higher. The exchange market generally is dull, with little business passing.

The Silver Market

In their report for May 6 Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The market has remained in an uneasy condition with a downward tendency. The quotation for cash delivery to-day is the lowest since September 29 last. Indian demand has been less active and China rates have not encouraged purchase for that quarter. On the other hand Continental selling has been less in evidence, retarded possibly by labour troubles in France and by falling prices. As, however, there is not yet much reason to anticipate any permanent improvement in the tone, and large amounts of melted coin undoubtedly await realization, it is probable that sales will be resumed in due course.

News from Mexico does not indicate a speedy end to the civil strife in that unrestful land. Rebel successes have taken place in Sonora and Chihuahua, localities associated with silver production but not of first class importance in regard to quantity. If districts like Pachuca were disturbed the output of Mexico would be affected seriously; as this is not the case, there is no reason to anticipate at present any grave check to the important annual contribution—now verging upon 70 million ounces—which Mexico is making to the world's silver supplies.

As the possibility of the price of silver in the United States of America touching a dollar per ounce looms in sight, an authoritative statement would be welcome whether Mexican or other foreign produced silver smelted in the United States would ensure acceptance by the Director of the U.S. Mint acting under instructions received in accordance with the Pittman Act. If not, the result might be that two silver quotations might rule in the United States—one for home, and one for alien produced metal.

The German Reichsbank return for April 23 shows a decrease of Mks. 65,542,000 in the silver holding. This is equivalent, if considered as coin, to 10½ million fine ounces. It will be of interest to know if this large amount of metal is to be placed on the market. The German Finance Ministry has

ordered the withdrawal from circulation of all the remaining silver coins viz: the Pf.50, Mk.1, Mk.3 and Mk.5 pieces.

Pittman Act Modified

London, June 17.

The "Times" New York correspondent telegraphs, "It is reported that the Treasury will modify the regulations for the purchase by the Mint of silver under the Pittman Act so as to permit the buying of mixed silver. Silver reduced in the United States from foreign ores will be bought at market price and American silver at \$1 per ounce."—Reuter.

Pittman Act Purchases of Silver

Washington, June 22.

The Director of the Mint announces that a further 1,700,000 ounces of silver have been purchased under the provisions of the Pittman Act, at \$1 an ounce, for delivery at Philadelphia and San Francisco. This makes a total of 3,200,000 ounces acquired by the Government under the Act this month.

Treasury officials estimate that altogether 207,000,000 ounces must be purchased. It is not expected that the Pittman Act will cause an increase of prices, because there is but little demand for more labour.—Reuter.

U. S. Silver Purchases

Apropos of the purchase of silver by the American Government, we understand that Reuter on Tuesday received a message to the effect that the Government had accepted a tender of a million and a half of silver and that the method of quoting silver henceforth would be on the double basis of domestic mined and foreign mined.

But this message appears to need some elucidation according to intelligence received at the end of last week by a leading American bank, which was as follows:—

"Regulations modified (to) authorize purchase domestic portion of mixed domestic and foreign bars provided both lots ore delivered smelters subsequent 17 January 1920."

The previous advice this bank had received was to the effect that the Government would not take existing stocks either domestic or foreign off the smelters' hands.

This means, presumably, that the U. S. Government is buying American-mined silver at the dollar an ounce as provided for by the Pittman Act.

Canton Silver

Canton, June 23.

The embargo on the export of silver coins to the value of more than 50 dollars has been removed.—Reuter.

Gold in India

Simla, June 20.

The Government announces the removal of restrictions on gold bullion and foreign coin from June 21st and the introduction of legislation altering the value of the sovereign from 15 to 10 rupees.

Pending the alteration, the Government are demonetizing the sovereign which, however, will continue at the exchange rate of 15 rupees for 21 days. The Government have also notified that "reverse councils" which is the Indian equivalent of India Council bills will be altered on June 24 to 23 19/32 pence per rupee for immediate rates and 23 11/32 pence for deferred rates.—Reuter.

Currency Troubles in Vladivostok

Vladivostok, June 21.

The currency exchange in Vladivostok has now been concluded. Two thousand million roubles of the old currency have been withdrawn from circulation. The foreigners in the town have formed an international committee, which refuses to recognize the currency reform and intends filing claims with the respective Consuls.—Reuter.

American Copper Sales to France

Paris, June 17.

The "Matin" states that American firms have sold 75,000 tons of copper to French firms on credits, amounting to \$35,000,000. Importance is attached to the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank agreed to advance loans to American business men on the sole guarantee of a French bank.

This is said to be the first of a series of gigantic commercial deals with a view to obtaining the export of raw materials and machinery without further affecting the exchange rate in New York.—Reuter.

THE JUNE SETTLEMENT

Outlook More Promising

About a fortnight ago we mentioned that it was believed that the June settlement of the Stock Exchange had been practically settled. At the time the general opinion was that this was correct, but since that date it is understood that negotiations have not proceeded so smoothly as had been anticipated. During last week some were inclined to take a very gloomy view of the situation, but it is satisfactory to know that the tone of the Exchange last Saturday was decidedly better and that there is more possibility of the business being settled up.

Besides the fall in the price of cotton shares since March, another factor has to be considered. Some of those who are interested in the June settlement have also been hit by the fall in the tael exchange in

their business, and are, in consequence, short of money.

It seemed to be the impression that it will be possible to carry over the bulk of the shares once more, although it is stated that the settlement is larger than in March. In favour of the efforts towards this carry over, there is the fact that money in the Chinese banks is plentiful and rates are easy.

Inquiry in financial circles elicited the opinion on Tuesday that the difficulties connected with the June settlement of the Stock Exchange are clearing up. The belief was expressed that the abundance of money in the Chinese banks has enabled the financial operations to be carried through, and that there is accordingly every hope of a satisfactory settlement.

DATE POSTPONED.

A notification by the Stock Exchange states:—

"Notice is hereby given that the Committee has decided the June settlement shall revert to the 29th instant as originally advertised."

June 29 was the date fixed at the beginning of the year as settlement day, but it was subsequently changed to June 25. The reversion to the original date will give additional time for completing the necessary financial arrangements. There is, of course, ample money in the port to carry through the settlement, and it is anticipated that it will be forthcoming in between now and Tuesday.

Shanghai Market Report

June 26.

PIECE GOODS.

Although not much business is doing and only a little inquiry, reports generally agree that the tone of the market is more confident. The decision of the British Chamber of Commerce that the sanctity of contracts is not lightly to be disregarded has had a sobering effect on dealers. Those of the best class are said actually to welcome the decision as establishing business upon a sound footing once more. It is an unfortunate fact that severe losses have to be faced in many quarters, and Chinese circles report further failures during the week, but these are among the people of small capital and new to the trade. It seems to be generally anticipated that as soon as more settled conditions are seen in the interior there may be a resumption of business. Here we have to point out that price ideas on the part of consumers must come more into line with Home figures if the light or depleted stocks at present on hand are to be replaced.

While affairs in Hunan, which is a valuable market, are more or less quiet since the exit of the Northern troops, all demand from that quarter is still cut off. Chinese bankers are not as yet ready to give the credits necessary to allow cargo to be moved to Changsha, and accordingly business at the auctions on the part of the Changsha dealers has been nil.

There is, however, a chance that a resumption of business with that quarter will be possible at an early date. The bankers are waiting for an "all clear" signal from Peking, and everything depends upon the developments in the political situation within the next week or two.

At the moment business is more pronounced in yarn, which has considerably improved during the past day or two, and this is always taken as portending an improvement in other directions. Hankow remains quiet, but it is satisfactory to note inquiry from Tientsin.

Minimum quantities were offered at the Kungping auction this week. After the recess owing to the Dragon Boat Festival it was interesting to note the better feeling. Greys and Whites were slightly up, but Blacks and Fancies were rather down.

COTTON.

Prices of local cotton remain unchanged since last week, but an improvement in yarn is noted. Sales of 500 bales of 14's and 703 bales of different chops of 16's are in other grades market is quiet. A few Chunmees showing good cup questioned, besides a further 1,100 bales of 10's, 14's, 16's and 20's.

The New York market was reported steady on June 24 with the following quotations:—July, 35.65; October, 33.08; December, 32.06; Spot, 37.75.

Broach was quoted in Bombay on June 16 at Rs. 454 per khandy.

The closing prices of Sampin on June 24 were:—June, Y.299.90; July, Y.301.10; August, Y.301.60; September, Y.306.20; October, Y.308.80; November, Y.306.00.

Messrs. R. D. Tata & Co., Ltd., have received the following telegrams:—"Liverpool, June 16. Weather is less favourable. Weather is too hot in Atlantic States. Perfect weather wanted from now on to secure a moderate crop." "Liverpool, June 18. Heavy rains Western belt. Forecast unfavourable. Good weather imperative, otherwise it is probable market will advance considerably."

In their weekly cotton report issued yesterday Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld & Son state:—

China Cotton.—During the past week there has been no change in the fundamental conditions of the market. Fluctuations were within narrow limits and these were influenced from day to day by the weather map with a steady tendency at the close of the week.

Aside from the speculative features the chief developments of the week were the additional heavy rains in Kiangsu and Chékiang Provinces, also along the Valley. Reports from the other sections of the cotton belt are that the plants are growing nicely and the outlook so far is good.

Regarding the present prospect of the crop, with the exception of scattered localities in the Chihli and Shantung Provinces, the outlook is almost brilliant. Whatever the ultimate outcome may be, we consider that the present indication is for a large crop, and if there is no crop disaster, we will

see low prices for cotton this coming autumn. We should like to mention here that the latest advices from Japan inform us that the Mill Owners' Association are contemplating working the mills on half time for a period of probably six months. Should this plan be carried out and considering the fact of the heavy unsold stocks of Indian cotton coupled with favourable weather reports received from India, particularly from the Berar districts, lower prices for cotton will be the pivot for the coming season.

Yarn.—As was to be expected we are glad to chronicle the firm position of the yarn market during the past week both for new business and for deliveries of the China product. Prices advanced from Tls. 10 to Tls. 12 during the interval and at the close the tendency was strong. Considering conditions generally and the weakness of exchange in particular, the position of the China product is as healthy as it was some three months back, we therefore cannot see how the price of Chinese yarn can decline and if there is a change it will be towards improvement. Latest advices from Japan which we consider of interest to the trade are here appended:—

"Shipments of Indian cotton since last November up to the end of May aggregate 1,000,000 bales, most of which have not yet been consumed and lie accumulating in Kwanto and Kwansai districts. Schemes are now on foot among spinning companies for re-exporting raw cotton to China and Europe as they are in great need of funds in consequence of having been forced by the brokers to reduce output. A contract for 50,000 bales is reported as already having been made with a European buyer."

SILK.

More demand is prevalent both from Lyons and London, although America still keeps out of the market.

The latest news from Japan is that prices there are slightly down after the recent marked recovery.

The franc cross-rate is more favourable to business with France, and as a consequence several transactions have been recorded.

TEA.

BLACKS.—Keemuns. Arrivals 65,000 half-chests which comprises about the whole crop.

Total settlements to-date 6,000 half-chests. Market is very quiet. The few chops settled during the week show a rather easier tendency.

Keemuns. Arrivals	65,000 h/c
Settlements	6,000 "
Stocks	59,000 "
Ningchow. Arrivals	7,500 "
Settlements	1,200 "
Stocks	6,300 "
Hankow Teas. Arrivals	4,000 "
Settlements	nil
Stocks	4,000 "

Greens.—Country Teas. Arrivals 7,500 half-chests settlements 2,600 half-chests. Business has been practically confined to Points, and prices have ranged from Tls. 17

to Tls. 30. There is some competition for good cup and leafy kinds, and style have found buyers at Tls. 43 to Tls. 61.

Pingsueys.—Arrivals 30,000 packages; settlements 7,000 packages. A fair business has been done chiefly in fine Hoochow chops. Prices Tls. 27½ to Tls. 30. The market is now quiet.

Green Teas. Arrivals	7,500 h/c
Settlements	2,600 "
Stocks	4,900 "
Pingsueys. Arrivals	30,000 "
Settlements	7,000 "
Stocks	23,000 "

SEED.

On account of the conditions in the Home market there is nothing doing locally in sesamum seed.

HIDES.

Business in hides is at a standstill, largely owing to the uncertainty of exchange.

Cotton in Australia

Brisbane, June 19.

The Ministry has decided to guarantee 5½d. per pound for good quality seed cotton, grown in Queensland before June 30, 1922.—*Reuter.*

Lancashire Shares

London, June 18.

The decision of the Lancashire Sharebrokers' Association to suspend the price list for a month has created considerable surprise. One of the reasons, adduced, is the desire to steady values.—*Reuter.*

Empire Preference

London, June 17.

The "Times" correspondent in Kingston, Jamaica, states that the Legislature has extended preference with regard to cotton goods to the whole of the British Empire.—*Reuter.*

Slump in Silk Industry

London, June 21.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Maclesfield correspondent reports that there has been a serious slump in the silk industry, especially in Asiatic silks. Imports of made-up silks already exceed the figures for 1913. The orders received in Maclesfield during the last two months are insufficient to keep the mills running. Many mills in the fancy trade are already working only half time.—*Reuter.*

No Empire Trademark

London, June 24.

The report of the Departmental Committee with reference to merchandise marks shows that in the absence of agreement on the part of the bulk of traders concerned, the Committee sees grave objection to the institution of a British national or Empire mark. The report advocates the establishment in foreign countries of British trade representatives empowered to take proceedings on behalf of British nationals.—*Reuter.*

Japanese Dye Industry

Tokio, June 24.

The Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Kanno, announces that the Government intends to reintroduce the Dye Industry Protection measure at the coming session.—*Reuter.*

French Markets

Marsailles, June 19.

Rice cleaned, Saigon	220
Green peas, Japan	130
Potato starch	160

Le Havre, June 18.

Cotton, First Quality	599
" Second Quality	590
" Third Quality	581

Lyons, June 19.

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	230
Italy	230
Syria	220
Japan	230
China	300
Canton	200

—French Wireless.

Coal Output

The output and sales of the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ending June 12 are as follows:—

	tons.
Output	85,340
Sales	81,659

The Kailan Strike

The Shanghai agent of the Kailan Mining Administration has received a telegram from Tientsin to the effect that the reports of the strikes at the Administration's Tongshan mines have been greatly exaggerated in the local press. It is true, nevertheless, that at three different mines there have been minor strikes during the last three weeks, two of which were settled immediately, the one at the Tongshan mine, however, lasting for nearly a week. As far as the disturbance was concerned, the demands put forward by the men were of an exceptionally wild nature, but on each occasion the men returned to work on the promise that any reasonable cause of complaint would be redressed. The last strikers returned to work on June 12, since when a record output has been obtained.

Netherlands Trading Society

A telegram has been received in Shanghai announcing that the Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel - Maatschappij) has declared a dividend of 16 per cent. for the year 1919.

Shell Transport & Trading Co.

We are informed that the Shell Company have declared a dividend of 5/- per share payable on July 5—coupon No. 34.

In connexion with the new issue of Shell shares, coupon No. 35 must be surrendered to Lloyd's Bank Ltd. Threadneedle Street, London, or to the local branches of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of

LAW REPORTS

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Shanghai, June 21.

Before his Honour Judge SKINNER
TURNER.

In re Little Bros., Ltd.

This was an application by the company for permission to amend its memorandum of association under Section 10 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance, 1911.

Mr. K. C. Newman appeared in support of the motion and read the petition in which it was stated that the company desired to add to its objects the carrying on of insurance, an agency clause, power to finance mines and mills and give contracts of guarantee.

He pointed out that the company by resolution had expressed its desire to add these to the objects as set out in the memorandum. Sufficient notice had been given to all parties interested and no one had entered an appearance against the petition.

His Lordship in giving his decision remarked that the proposal to add insurance business to the objects of the company presented some difficulty as being a different class of business but it did seem to him to come within the wording of sub-section 1b. of Section 10 of the Ordinance. The other additions seemed to be supplementary to the objects already in the memorandum of association. He, therefore, sanctioned all the alterations mentioned in the petition.

Shanghai, June 24.

Sze Ching-hoa v. A. P. Simoes.

Plaintiff's claim was for payment of Tls. 1,949.38 on account of salary and money advanced to the defendant between May, 1918, and September, 1919, together with interest, and costs.

Mr. J. B. Davies appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. A. C. Holborrow for defendant.

Mr. Davies informed his Lordship that there was a chance that the parties would reach an amicable settlement, and he, therefore, asked that the hearing be adjourned for a week.

Mr. Holborrow supported this application, and his Lordship granted the adjournment.

RIVER SHOOTING CASE

Accused Found Guilty

Graham Bushby, charged at H. M. Supreme Court before His Honour Judge Skinner Turner, with wounding Cheng Ah-foo, a sampan man, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm on the Huangpu River on May 19, pleaded not guilty, on Tuesday.

The jury was composed of Messrs. A. E. Algar, G. N. Wilson, A. W. Hickey, S. Michael, and D. M. Crouch.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, with whom was Mr. Reader Harris, prosecuted and M. Stafford Levinson was for the defence.

After a short opening, Mr. Wilkinson called Inspector Mellows who said he first heard of the trouble on the str. Hanamet on May 20 at 6 a.m. It was by his orders that the injured man was taken to hospital.

One of the witnesses named Moller had disappeared and despite inquiries witness had not been able to trace him. Witness was fairly sure Moller had left Shanghai.

INSP. CRUICKSHANK'S EVIDENCE.

Det. Insp. Cruickshank said the shooting on the river was reported to him by the last witness and two hours later witness and Sergt. Murphy, of the River Police, saw accused in the Astor Bar. Accused was quite sensible and talked a considerable amount. Out in the street witness told Bushby that he was being arrested in connexion with the shooting affair on the river the previous night. Accused asked if the man was dead and witness informed him he was not. Accused said "It is the d—d dope which is the cause of this. I was on the ship last night. They would not let a sampan man come to take me off. I had \$5,000 at stake in the business. My God, I had to do it. I plugged him and threw the revolver into the river." Accused rambled on with a lot of talk witness could not understand. From his appearance witness believed him to be under the influence of drugs. At the Hongkew Police Station a bottle and four packages containing a white powder were found on accused.

Searching his house for a revolver witness found two cases containing revolver clips, opium pipes and opium smoking paraphernalia.

Cross-examined: the white powder was in fact cocaine, he believed.

Dr. Hsu Yeh-ling, resident doctor at St. Luke's Hospital, deposed to the admission of the injured sampan man. He detailed the man's injury the bullet passed through the right thigh and went very nearly through the left thigh. He was of opinion that the bullet was discharged at the man from a distance of about 10-ft.

THE QUARREL ON THE HANAMET.

Mr. Wilkinson applied for leave to read the deposition of the witness Moller taken in the lower Court. Mr. Levinson not objecting, the evidence was read. Moller stated that he went on board the Hanamet with accused. There was a row on board where accused's wife and another girl were. Witness received a hit on the head. They went back to the gangway and called a sampan. As one did not come accused drew his revolver and fired into the water. A sampan subsequently came alongside and they went off in that.

The injured sampan man said he was near the steamer when he heard some people calling to him to come alongside and a Shantung

man telling him to stay away. He was then about 10-ft. away. A shot came and witness fell into his sampan which drifted to the N. Y. K. Wharf.

CHINESE GIRL'S STORY.

Chen Ah-woo said she was on the str. Hanamet on the night in question with another girl, her husband, the accused, and a woman. They arrived on board at 7 p.m. and left at 11 o'clock. Witness went to one of the cabins with her husband but a foreigner told her husband to go ashore for some soap and cigarettes. Later he came back to the ship. Previously there had been a row in the cabin because the other foreigner wanted to kiss her. The girl companion came to her assistance and separated her from the foreigner. She was outside the cabin when the accused returned with two friends. One of the latter had his face smeared with blood and he complained that some Chinese on board had struck him. Accused demanded to know who had struck his friend and she told accused to get away at once. The accused and witness went on to the gangway and she called a sampan, but some of the people on board shouted out that if a sampan came near something would be thrown at it. As the sampan did not come near accused fired a shot from his revolver into the water. The sampan was over 30-ft. away when the shot was fired. In response to a second call a sampan came alongside.

PRISONER IN THE BOX.

Prisoner, in the witness box, said he was 36 years of age. He started work at 14 years of age as an apprentice-fitter, becoming an oiler on a steamer, a water-tender and eventually a qualified engineer.

A friend of his obtained a berth on the str. Hanamet as 2nd engineer and invited witness on board. There was no dinner so they sat drinking "Hongkew Whisky." he having four or five "second mate's pags."

The second engineer sent him ashore to get some cigarettes and soap, and having done so, he went to a hotel had two drinks and then went to his home where he smoked some opium and had two "sniffs" of cocaine. He then went out and having had two drinks at the Savoy Hotel, met Moller and went off to the ship in a sampan. When he got on board his wife told him the Shantung quartermaster had accused her of stealing from the second engineer. He struck the quartermaster and insisted on having his wife and her companion searched.

FIRING THE SHOT.

He went out on deck when Moller came staggering in with blood on his head. There was a big crowd of Chinese on the deck at the time. He went back into the cabin, took another drink and a "snort" of cocaine. Then feeling dizzy and faint, he went outside tore his collar off and went to the gangway. The next thing he remembered was firing the shot. That "kind of

woke me up a little." The next thing he remembered was Moller waking him in bed the next morning and telling him he had shot a sampan man.

Mr. Levinson:—You don't remember anything about it?—No, sir, what should I want to shoot a sampan man for? I did not know what to make of it.

'Getting up he put on a pair of slippers and went into the Broadway to get an "eye-opener."

Mr. Levinson:—What is an "eye-opener"?—A peg of brandy.

It was while he was getting the "eye-opener" that the police came in and arrested him.

DRUGS.

He had been taking opium for 14 years and sniffing cocaine off and on, but fairly heavily during the last few weeks. He had the opium habit. The effects of the opium lasted a long time, but that of the cocaine quickly passed off.

In cross-examination accused's demeanour was such as to call forth the following remarks from the judge:—

I wonder if you realize how near you have been to being tried for your life: do you?—Yes.

Do you realize how near an escape you have had from being tried for your life? From your demeanour I am afraid you do not realize how near an escape you have had.

Dr. Gauntlet said he had had accused under observation. He was an opium taker pretty heavily addicted to the drug. Cocaine did not leave the same outward signs. He would say that accused had been taking opium for the last three years; he could not say if it had been longer. Accused was probably not in full possession of his senses at the time of his shooting.

In answer to the Court; he first saw accused in prison three weeks ago. Opium was not supplied in gaol without a doctor's order and he had ordered it. Prisoner had been without it for some days and the effects were most marked.

Summing up the case for the defence M. Levinson urged that no intention to do grievous bodily harm had been proved against the accused: the evidence showed that the whole thing was a sad accident.

Mr. Wilkinson characterized the defence as an ingenious one of drunkenness and insanity. There had been no proof that the accused did not know what he was doing when on the Hanamet for the second time.

THE JUDGE SUMS UP.

His Lordship summing-up to the jury spoke of the tale as a sordid and unpleasant story. The story of the accused about himself showed the unfortunate ending of a promising career, for a man to find himself in the dock charged with an offence of that sort: drugs had been his downfall on his own story.

Mr. Levinson had characterized the whole affair as an unfortunate accident. When a man goes about

flourishing a revolver and wounding someone it might, in one sense of the words be an "unfortunate accident," but in law it was something more than that. The question was whether the prosecution had shown that the intention was in the accused's mind to do grievous bodily harm to the sampan man.

Referring to the plea of drunkenness and drug-taking, his Lordship pointed out that there was no suggestion that the accused became drunk under compulsion. It was a case of voluntary drunkenness and drug-taking and the jury was entitled in considering what the man's intention was, to bear that fact in mind and see whether he was capable of forming any wicked intention at all. If he did it without intention he was still guilty of unlawful wounding.

FOUND GUILTY.

The jury, after a brief retirement, found the prisoner guilty and his Lordship remanded the prisoner in custody to be brought up for sentence later. His Lordship remarked that in view of the prisoner's wretched tale, as told by himself, he wanted to consult the prison authorities.

18 Months Hard Labour

On Thursday, his Honour Judge Skinner Turner passed sentence.

Mr. Levinson, who appeared for the accused, first addressed his Lordship in the hope of leniency and announced that prisoner had definitely arranged to pay good compensation to the sampan man. Bushby had never been in any kind of trouble before and had never been in prison, and counsel reminded his Lordship that prisoner had worked right up from the age of 14 to the present time. He was undoubtedly an opium fiend, and had taken the drug to such an extent that, as the medical evidence showed, it would be impossible now for him to do without it. To be suddenly deprived of it now would have the most serious effects on his health. In the circumstances, counsel suggested that, although he had been found guilty of a felony, the case might be considered as one which could be dealt with under the First Offenders' Act. Arrangements could be made to send him to Australia, or California, where he had respectable and influential friends, and the Court might order his detention until he could be sent to them.

In reply to his Lordship, counsel said he believed it was in the discretion of the Court to pass a suspensory sentence.

Mr. Wilkinson (Crown Advocate) referred to the serious nature of the offence, and said that from the point of view of the prisoner's health it would be to his advantage to be placed under medical observation.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said that after a very careful trial the prisoner had been found guilty of one of the most serious offences known to the law, unlaw-

ful wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. As he had said in the course of the trial, prisoner narrowly escaped being tried for murder. The fact that prisoner found himself in his present position was entirely due to his own habits. He had been brought to this by drink and drugs. His Lordship was bound to say that he was considerably revolted by the casual way in which prisoner spoke of the amount of drugs and drink which he had taken from the evening on which the offence was committed until the following morning. The case had caused his Lordship very considerable anxiety, and he had postponed sentence in order that he might further consider as to the right way of dealing with prisoner. He would give what weight he could to counsel's remarks on his behalf, but accused must go to prison and suffer punishment for his offence. What his Lordship was most concerned with was as to how far he could assist him in getting away from his evil habits. He had been told by the doctor that prisoner's best chance lay in his being under care and observation for a considerable period, and this being so, his Lordship saw no reason why, if prisoner would make an effort, he should not regain a state of health which would enable him to become a reasonable and proper citizen. The least sentence he could pass, bearing all the circumstances in mind, was that he should go to prison for 18 months, with hard labour. Further, he would order that on the termination of this sentence prisoner be deported from China to the place from whence he came, and that he pay the expense of such deportation. His Lordship warned prisoner that if he returned after being deported, he was liable to re-arrested by the authorities and be deported again. It appeared that he would have a far better chance of recovering if he remained away from this country and the tropics. He hoped that this would be a warning to prisoner and that he would take this opportunity of breaking away from the habit of drink and drugs.

THE INDIGO CLAIM

Judgement for Plaintiffs for Tls. 30,000

In H.M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, His Honour Judge Skinner Turner gave judgement in the case of the Tsing Yue Dyes Co. v. Fredk. Large & Co. This was a claim for Tls. 43,425.80, damages arising out of an alleged breach of contract.

Mr. W. S. Levinson appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. M. Reader Harris defended.

His Lordship said:—On December 10, 1919 the plaintiffs and defendants entered into the following agreement:—

"Shanghai, December 10, 1919.

Contract made this December 10, 1919, between the Tsing Yue Dyes & Co.,

hereafter called the buyer, and Frederick Large & Co., hereafter called the seller.

The buyer agrees to take over 50 tons of cargo offered by the seller through their American correspondents and known to them as 20 per cent. Paste Indigo at G.\$0.84 per pound C.I.F.C. Shanghai.

The seller agrees to guarantee the quality to be the same as sample given, but accept no guarantee as to name being indigo paste or substitute.

Shipment will be made within 30 days from Marseilles, but no guarantee is made as to date of delivery or arrival of cargo.

Duty and all Shanghai charges for buyer's account. The duty to be paid by buyer within 10 days after steamer's arrival.

Draft to be drawn at 90 days delivery against payment. Goods to be cleared before maturity of draft.

Force Majeure to free the seller from all liability under this contract.

Subject to confirmation from New York, on or before December 18.

As witness hereunto sets the hands of both parties.

Signed, V. C. SUNG,
Signed, Frederick Large & Co.
H. BERNARD,
American Department.

Witness B. C. YIER
Witness C. W. CLIN."

On December 18, 1919 the defendants sent the plaintiffs the following letter, at the same time getting the plaintiffs to sign their own copy:—

"December 18, 1919.

Messrs. The Tsing Yue Dyes Co.,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen:—We are in receipt of a telegraphic communication from our New York representative accepting our order for 50 tons of cargo, offered by them under the name of 20 per cent. indigo paste, at 84c. per lb., c.i.f. & c., Shanghai. Shipment to be made from Marseilles during January, 1920 in barrels of 375 lb. to the barrel.

Terms of payment are to be made according to contract signed by you under date of December 10, 1919.

Kindly acknowledge confirmation, and oblige,

Very truly yours,
Frederick Large & Co.,
By H. V. BERNARD.

I hereby confirm my agreement as per above letter received by me.

V. C. SUNG.

Witness Z. JOHNSON,
Witness C. W. CLIN."

No goods have been delivered or tendered under this agreement and the plaintiffs now ask for damages. The agreement is an ordinary agreement for the purchase and sale of 50 tons 20 per cent. indigo paste, a sufficiently accurate mercantile description of the material. It was subject to two exceptions: (1) confirmation from New York by the seller and (2) *force majeure*. It cannot be doubted that the document of December 18 was, as far as the plaintiffs were concerned, confirmation of the agreement, it was so regarded by all parties and though in fact the telegram on which it was based did not come from New York and was not a confirmation, yet that position is not open to the defendants as against the plaintiffs in this case. No evidence or argument has been addressed to me on the point of *force majeure*: in fact it has been expressly abandoned in Court. I have therefore, a contract and a breach, and the plaintiffs are entitled to da-

mages, unless the defendants can show something to protect themselves outside the contract itself. This they endeavour to do by suggesting an implied term in the contract that it was to depend for its force upon the ability of the defendants to get the stuff at all. They urge that it was a contract for the sale of a specific cargo of paste and that the parties never intended it to be effective unless the stuff could be got, and they have failed to get it, although they have used their best endeavours.

It would be sufficient for me to say that I see no ground for thinking that this contract was subject to any such implied condition at all. It is a very important condition: it goes to the very root of the contract: it could have been easily put in the contract itself and certainly should have been: and Mr. Large himself says that had the position been the other way, he would have considered it safe to act upon this confirmation as the complete formation of the contract and resell. It was known to the defendant that this stuff was for resale by the plaintiffs and I cannot find anything to lead me to the conclusion that there was any such implied condition at all. The statement of the plaintiffs' manager that there was to be no contract if the goods did not come seems to me to be insufficient to carry the matter as far as it has been pressed. This is entirely unlike the Knell and Henry class of case. To my mind it more nearly approaches the facts in Blackburn Bobbin Co. v. Allen & Sons: in which McCardie J. went into the law relating to this contention very fully.

But as other points have been argued I think I ought to deal with them. It is said that this was a sale of specific goods: i.e. of goods identified and agreed upon at the time of the contract. I do not so hold: it was a sale of 50 tons of 20 per cent. indigo paste to be shipped at Marseilles and that was all. It is true that it is called cargo offered through our American correspondents, but that is not enough. There is no statement of the origin of the goods and it is known that there are many places of manufacture of this article: there is no statement of the place where the goods are: in fact there is nothing to identify the goods at all. Then it is said the contract is dissolved because of the defendants' inability, notwithstanding all their efforts to get it. That is not impossibility in law: if so, no mercantile contract would be safe. No case has been quoted to me to show that the law has ever been so laid down: in all the cases in which impossibility has been held to dissolve a contract, it is a physical or legal impossibility that has stood in the way: in the absence of any agreement to the contrary. This case does not come within any doctrine that can be derived from the Tamplin case. Horlock v. Beal or any such case as quoted to me. Mere inability to perform has never been so held in the absence of agreement. Then in this case, no evidence has been given to me

of any impossibility at all. The defendants say they could not get the stuff: that is all: the reason why is not proved. On every ground put forward to me, therefore I hold against the defendants. Dants.

One other matter remains to be determined: the date of the breach of this contract. The defendants were told on February 10 that there was difficulty in getting the stuff, but they never communicated this information in writing to the plaintiffs. In fact it was not until the letter of April 6 that a definite refusal in writing to deliver was made. I think the plaintiffs must have been told of the difficulty in February: at all events in that month their legal representative wrote about this contract to the defendants, but I do not see that that constitutes any definite refusal of the defendants to complete. That did not come until the letter of April 6, and I think the plaintiffs are right in putting that as the date of the breach. Looked at in another way: the contract was for shipment Marseilles within 30 days from December 18: that would be by January 18 and allowing two months for the transit we arrive at March 18. So that the end of March or the beginning of April is arrived at again as the date of the breach.

There only remains the question of damages: the ordinary rule is that the measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the market price on the day when the goods should have been delivered, or when no such date is fixed, when the defendants refused to deliver. In this case I have already found that date to be the end of March or the beginning of April. The plaintiffs have put in certain subcontracts made by them in January and have also called evidence as to the market price in March and April. I do not see how they can use the price as stated in the subcontracts: they were never communicated to the defendants: in fact they were never communicated to their own legal advisers till long after this case was begun. At the same time they have called evidence as to the market price at the date I have fixed and the defendants have called none. It is clear to me that some such evidence could have been called: three foreign firms have been mentioned as dealing in this stuff and none of them have been before me. I must, therefore, fix the market price from the materials before me. The contract price is agreed as Tls. 76.20 plus 10 per cent. Tls. 83.82, and on the evidence given me I fix the market price on the date named as being Tls. 120. The contract was for 840 piculs and the damages therefore amount to Tls. 30,391.20 and I give judgement for the plaintiffs for that amount and costs.

His Lordship then read a note to follow the judgement in which he referred to a case he had found in a new arrived volume of Law Reports, the case of the Comptoir Commercial Anversois v. Power, Son & Co. The cases referred to before him were all referred to in the above case either in the judgement

or the argument and the law was very clearly laid down. He had not rewritten his judgement: he did not think it necessary to do so, but it seemed to him that the view he had taken of the present case fell entirely within the principles laid down there.

EX-EMPLOYEE'S CLAIM ON LA VOGUE

The case was continued in H. M. Supreme Court before Mr. G. W. King, Registrar, in which R. Polejack sued R. W. McCabe to recover \$400, being as to \$250 one month's salary in lieu of notice and as to \$150 money claimed in lieu of the occupation of rooms let to them by the defendant.

Mr. J. Salmon appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. J. G. Priestwood defended.

The plaintiff stated that he had been employed by "La Vogue" in Nanking Road by Mrs. Larchenko on behalf of the defendant, as a designer and cutter and his wife had been engaged as a saleswoman, their combined salaries being \$250 per month with quarters. They started work on August 1, 1919, and at the end of a month Mrs. Larchenko told him Mr. McCabe would not pay \$250 and offered him \$150 per month. This plaintiff refused to accept, whereupon he was told he could go at the end of September. On September 1 a lady came to the shop for a dress and called again on September 6, when Mrs. Larchenko told witness she refused to accept any responsibility for the dress as she had not been present when the order had been taken. That same day plaintiff was summarily dismissed by the defendant.

Mr. McCabe in the witness box said that at the end of August the plaintiff did not give the satisfaction required, his taste was not very good and his general attitude in the shop was not that which would be expected of a man of his position. The plaintiff was told he could stay on for \$150 per month, not being worth \$250 to the shop, but this he refused to do and he was consequently told that he could go at the end of September. On September 6 he was summoned to the shop by Mrs. Larchenko and found that the plaintiff had insulted both her and a Mrs. Parker. He was disobedient to Mrs. Larchenko and generally made life impossible in the shop.

The Court found for the defendant with \$25 costs.

MIXED COURT NOTES

Human Traffic

Detective-Sergeant F. J. Gabbutt outlined a case where a man and a woman were charged with trafficking in girls. It seems that the complainant, a young married woman, used to work in the same factory as the female defendant, and one day she was told by the latter that there was a better job

open for her at Woosung. Believing this, the complainant accompanied the accused to Woosung. Upon arrival there they met the male defendant who said they must take a boat to go to the factory where there was work for the young woman. The male defendant took the girl, not to another factory, but to Hankow where he wanted to sell her into a house of ill-fame for \$105. The girl refused and protested, but, compelled by circumstances—hunger and no money—she consented to enter the house where she remained a short time. The husband in the meantime learned of her whereabouts and informed the police, who with the cooperation of the Hankow police, had the girl brought back to Shanghai. Evidence was given by the young victim and her husband, and sentence of imprisonment—five years for the man and three years for the woman—was passed.

BANK NOTE FORGERS.

On Thursday, before Mr. Li (Magistrate) and Mr. Grant Jones (British Assessor), Li Dah-sung, a shoemaker, and two females named Dzong Wong-sz and Wong Voong-sz were charged that they together, at 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant, at No. 1821 Bubbling Well Road, did unlawfully and without lawful excuse have in their possession certain counterfeit bank notes, to wit 11 ten-dollar notes on the Bank of China, Chékiang Branch, well knowing them to be such, with intent the same to utter and put into circulation: There were further charges against them of counterfeiting notes of the Bank of China, Peking branch, thereby making them resemble notes of the Bank of China, Chékiang branch, with intent to cheat and defraud, and having in their possession certain implements used in altering and counterfeiting bank notes, such as stamps, acids, paints, presses, etc., with intent to use to alter and counterfeit notes of the Bank of China.

Mr. R. C. Faithfull prosecuted, on behalf of the Police, and Mr. E. B. Rose represented the accused.

Sub-Inspector Mackintosh gave evidence that about 8 p.m. on the 3rd instant, acting on information received, in company with Det.-Sgt. Dunne, Sgt. Mitchell and other members of the Police, raided a Chinese dwelling-house in Chang Su-ho Gardens, numbered 1821 Bubbling Well Road. In an upstairs room they found the two female prisoners, and in an adjoining room the male accused. A struggle ensued between the latter and Det.-Sgt. Dunne, the accused making strong resistance before allowing the Police to search the premises. When the accused were overpowered, a search was made of the premises, and a quantity of materials, such as acid, stamps, paints, etc., were found, in addition to a considerable sum of money in notes, amounting to \$775 of good notes and 110 ten-dollar notes on the Bank of China which were afterwards proved to be false. The latter had been altered from Bank of China, Peking

branch, to Bank of China, Chékiang branch, the reason for this being that notes of the Chékiang branch were worth from 50 to 60 per cent more than those of the Peking branch.

Det.-Sgt. Dunne, Sgt. Mitchell, and two Chinese detectives gave corroborative evidence, Sgt. Dunne giving evidence also as to statements made to him by the accused.

The female accused, Dzong Wong-sz, gave evidence for the defence, but after hearing what she had to say, Mr. Rose said that he did not feel inclined to put the other two accused in the box.

Li Dah-sung was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, Dzong Wong-sz to two years, and Wong Voong-sz to five years. The last named had previously been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for a similar offence, but had been released after the expiration of one year of that term.

POLICE BRIBERY CHARGE.

On Wednesday the hearing was continued of the charge against Det. Con. Wong San-ding, who is alleged to have received money from a gambling house keeper with a view to cancelling the serving of a Mixed Court warrant.

Mr. M. Reader Harris appeared for the accused, and complainant was represented by Mr. Fleming.

The case for the prosecution is that on the 17th of last month accused met complainant at a tea shop in Hongkew and informed him that there was a warrant out for his arrest for gambling. Complainant asked him to "settle the matter," and upon the business being considered it was found that a "settlement" might be arranged for \$200, a compromise eventually being arrived at for \$100. Complainant alleges that he paid \$30 down, \$70 in the afternoon. He understood that that was the end of the matter, but next day a detective's second went to him and said that the \$100 had been given to a foreign constable, and that accused got nothing out of it. An interview with the accused was arranged, but on the way to the appointed place Chinese P. C. 594 came up and arrested complainant. Accused then put in an appearance, and arranged for his release on payment of \$50, P. C. 594 being told that he had made a mistake and that this was not the man he wanted—after complainant had paid another \$10 on account.

The accused was further remanded.

MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

A verdict of accidental death was returned in the case of a Chinese boy knocked down by car No. 3233, owned by the Municipal Police and driven by a Chinese Police constable. On Tuesday afternoon the car was being turned into North Soochow Road when the boy ran in front of it and was knocked down before the driver had time to pull up. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital in the car, but died shortly after admission.—The Court recommended that the Municipal Council pay \$100 compensation to the relatives of the deceased.

The Book Page

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Untilled Field

Apart from specialist literature, dealing with history, economics and politics, and familiar only to those directly interested in the affairs of this country, it is remarkable how slight a place China appears to occupy in the mind of the modern European writer. A few novels have been produced, many of them built upon a flimsy foundation of first impressions, but not one seriously attempting an interpretation of Chinese life and character. Some frankly "sensational" stories have been written, and have commanded much popularity by reason of their tinsel magic and mysticism, but presenting characters only faintly resembling the Chinese. As for contributors to the journals and periodicals of the day, one is often amused to observe, in the course of some topical article, how very casually they glance eastward, making a two-line reference to China as though they were merely taking a peep at the moon.

It is not a little surprising that the country has received so little attention from artists in fiction and the drama. That there is a great field for the pioneer in these arts can scarcely be questioned; and it is to be presumed that in due course studies of this character will appear. Possibly, at this moment there may be some industrious and talented person filling a note-book which is eventually to materialize into a masterpiece. But for the most part, the foreigner in China has up to the present been so busily engaged in trade and politics that he has had but little time or inclination, presuming him sufficiently and appropriately gifted, to devote himself to the production of a merely literary picture of his Chinese friends.

YAMENITIES!

Those of our readers who have not yet made acquaintance with "The Letters of a Magistrate"—a small, neat volume published by the Tientsin Press,—are advised to get a copy and settle down to its enjoyment. They describe intimately, and engagingly, the system by which "justice" is administered according to the Chinese system. In a style of English naturally picturesque, and not at all forced or exaggerated, the Magistrate sets down details which reveal a most astonishing, almost incredible, state of affairs. In any other country this pernicious "system" could not but be denounced as carrying bribery and corruption to an intolerable limit; but the probability is that a Chinese, faithful to the custom of his country, would not only fail to appreciate such denunciation, but

would on the contrary render admiring homage to these magisterial revelations of "squeeze" developed to the point of an extremely fine art. That the Magistrate's story is an interesting one goes without saying. It is interesting to a unique degree. And there are many passages and much citation of affairs incidental to the organization of the yamen which are vastly amusing: until one reflects that, to a greater or lesser degree, such methods are generally in vogue, in spheres other than Magisterial, and affect the country like a plague.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND

A Muddle-headed Critic

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND. By Commander Carlyon Bellairs, M.P. (Hodder & Stoughton).

Commander Bellairs, who retired many years ago from the Navy as a very junior Lieutenant, is a strong advocate for the policy of offensive, and by his ignorant attacks on Lord Jellicoe becomes so.

There is nothing in the book except some dull statistics of weights of broadsides, childish diagrams, and abuse of a great Admiral. The author plunges into questions of policy, strategy and tactics, but has nothing to say on what the Navy achieved in the war in three essential phases: firstly, protecting the country against invasion; secondly, safeguarding the transportation of troops; and thirdly, ensuring the continuation of our Maritime trade.

When dealing with the actual battle, Commander Bellairs fails to achieve wisdom even after the event. He is exasperated that Lord Jellicoe took the trouble to avoid a salvo of torpedoes which might, with ordinary luck, have damaged or sunk three or four ships. Altering course to get out of range of a torpedo attack is much the same as "ducking" or side-stepping when a knock-out is on the way to your solar plexus. Bellairs and Beckett, probably belong to that school of tactics which advocates dying for your country. But Carpentier may have taught the latter some sense.

If Lord Jellicoe had not been a man of the most unselfish character and possessed of a very sound appreciation of the potentialities of modern weapons, he might have risked the Fleet and country on a gamble for a Dukedom. Through sheer luck, the enemy escaped during the night of the battle, but the Germans acknowledged that, even so, the High Sea Fleet was no more a fighting force; and as a result, the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare had to be adopted, and this brought America into the war.

THE TRAGEDY OF MESOPOTAMIA

Townshend at Kut

"MY CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA." By Major-General Sir Charles V. F. Townshend K.C.B., D.S.O. London: Thornton Butterworth Ltd.

We shall not go far wrong in describing General Townshend's book as one of the most fascinating of the whole war. He is more lucid than Viscount French, he is not overburdened by the need of explaining things away by reference to political conditions as is the case with Ludendorff. He was a successful General who had bad luck, and he tells us of adventure and heroism—an epic story. But in him lay the spirit moving the 6th Indian Division—the gallant defenders of Kut—to their magnificent efforts.

EARLY DAYS AT BASRA.

The story of Mesopotamia opens with the landing of the 6th Division under Sir Arthur Barrett and the capture of Basra. Sir John Nixon was Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition, and besides the 6th Division there was the 12th Division under General Gorringe, but as this lacked artillery and transport and had to be utilized largely on lines of communication we are concerned solely with the former Barrett was invalided to India, and Townshend took command. His first operation was a very amphibious one, the battle of Kurna on May 31, 1915, whence the pursuit was carried to Amara. After this very successful and difficult operation General Townshend was invalided to India, and here certain important conversations occurred.

The Turks were lying at Kut-el-Amara, and Townshend guaranteed to defeat them and occupy the town, but with the single division in his hand he deprecated an attempt to take Baghdad. For Mesopotamia was only a subsidiary theatre of war, and our proper rôle there should have been a defensive one, keeping occupied as great as possible a body of the Turks while we struck with our principal mass at the enemy in Europe. That is the orthodox strategic rule, but if for political considerations it had to be ignored, then it was our duty to make our dispositions with adequate forces. General Townshend quotes the Commander-in-Chief in India as saying, "Not one inch shall you go beyond Kut-el-Amara unless I make you up to adequate strength." We know that later on political considerations supervened, the Asquith Cabinet, lured on by Townshend's striking successes, ordered the advance on Baghdad, and we also know the tragedy supervening.

KUT AND CTESIPHON.

Returning to Mesopotamia, Townshend fought the battle of Kut-el-

Amara on September 27, 1915. The Turks were entrenched on the Esinn position east of Kut, and it is interesting to read how by the Napoleonic use of his minimum force, Townshend pinned the enemy down by a frontal attack, while with his principal mass he took them in flank and routed them. Here he should have stopped. At Kut the Tigris bifurcates, and the force holding Kut commanded either stream towards the coast. Only by the occupation of Kut could the Turks be prevented from advancing on Nasiriyeh and taking the British base at Basra in flank. Townshend was ordered on, and on November 22 he won the battle of Ctesiphon, another step, it was hoped, on the road to Baghdad.

Now the picture changes. Under the impetus of von der Goltz the Turks were hurrying many divisions to Mesopotamia, the forces opposing Townshend rapidly increased, and all hope of a victorious march to Baghdad was at an end. It was worse than this. Were he even rash enough to try to maintain his position at Ctesiphon, his division was doomed; he would be cut off and destroyed. He promptly made up his mind. Wounded and sick were evacuated, and before the enemy could move, the British were withdrawing to Kut with equipment intact. The Turks were hard on the divisions' heels, in fact one rearguard engagement had to be fought to throw back too adventurous a force, and then Kut was reached.

BRITISH ENDURANCE.

It has at times been suggested that by superior strategy von der Goltz cut Townshend off at Kut. There is no getting away from the facts in this work. Townshend deliberately stood at Kut to save Mesopotamia for future operations. It was courageous and noble and strategically sound. His defence with a garrison reduced by wounds and death, stricken by disease, and rotting with scurvy is a magnificent British epic.

General Townshend was received by the Turks with consideration and kindness, and when the last crisis came in 1918 he used his undoubted influence to bring about the Turkish surrender.

MARITIME LAW

The Freedom of the Seas

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS. By Paul Morgan Ogilvie, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.).

Professor Ogilvie has written a notable book. In his opening essay he explains the essential relation of waterways to international communication, and thence traces the evolution of Maritime Law from Babylon to Versailles.

The navigation laws of Babylon recognized the international character of the Euphrates as a waterway, but the law of nations as enforced by Carthage decreed that all strangers who traded by sea towards the Pillars of Hercules should be drowned. It was not

until after the fall of the haughty Republic that the Roman Jurists, acting in the three-fold capacity of legislators, expounders and administrators of the law for the whole civilized world, enunciated the first positive declaration of the "free and common enjoyment of the sea," exhibiting thereby an appreciation of international rights in profound contrast with the sea trading law of Carthage.

A ROMAN HERITAGE.

After the downfall of the Roman Empire, the States of Southern Europe continued to observe the principles proclaimed in the Institutes of Justinian, modified in conformity with existing maritime necessities. The most ancient extant source of maritime law is embodied in the Tables of Amalfi (eleventh century) which undoubtedly perpetuated certain of the Institutes of Justinian, and the authority of this code was acknowledged by all Maritime States until the lapse of nearly two hundred years brought changed conditions.

The destruction of the domination of Venice and the seizure of the straits between Europe and Asia by the Ottoman Turks compelled a search for an all-sea route to India in order to satisfy the insistent demand by European states for the goods of the Far East: and unparalleled voyages of discovery during the 15th and 16th centuries—epitomized in the high achievements of da Gama, Magellan, Cabot, and Columbus—startled Europe into unprecedented maritime activity. Conflicting interests aroused by the national ambitions of the chief maritime states developed a disregard for the "Freedom of the Seas," a principle which had been nonfinally observed for centuries, and various exaggerated claims to "Sovereignty of the Seas," took its place. The claims of Spain and Portugal—supported by papal bulls and declarations—to actual dominion over vast areas of the sea, and their inflexible denial of innocent passage to vessels of foreign nations were particularly outrageous. At the same time, the claim of England to the exclusive *seigniorie* over the four seas (Land Van Station—Norway—to Finisterre), conceded as it was by formal memorial by various states, was in principle equally indefensible.

BRITAIN'S CLAIM ABANDONED.

The position of England was in fact somewhat anomalous in view of the declaration of Queen Elizabeth that all nations were free to navigate the oceans; as the sea like the air was common to all. This declaration and the insistence of Spain on her exclusive right to ocean navigation culminated in the destruction of the great Armada. Spain, Portugal, Venice, Denmark at different times asserted dominion over the open sea and in turn were forced to abandon their pretensions. The claim of England to exclusive sovereignty on the Four Seas supported by eminent jurists and enforced with dominant sea power was ultimately voluntar-

ily abandoned (1806). Restrictions bore heavily upon nations of lesser sea power, ultimate resistance to such pretensions was inevitable, and Great Britain, recognizing that the unrestricted use of the seas was of paramount necessity for the favourable development of national enterprise, allowed her claims to lapse after Trafalgar.

This renunciation of a long cherished dominion was the final recognition among the Maritime States of Europe that the open sea should remain unrestricted during the continuance of peace for the complete enjoyment of every nation.

BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS.

During war the exercise of sea power within the limits prescribed for belligerent action by international law constitutes no illegitimate restriction upon the freedom of the seas and the employment of sea power, in accordance with the recognized rules of maritime warfare, may be essential to the very existence of a belligerent state, but serious difficulty arises especially in recent years, whenever the accepted principles of international law become inadequate to protect maritime interests of belligerents and neutrals.

THE DISASTROUS TURK

THE TURKS IN EUROPE: A Sketch Study, by W. E. D. Allen. (John Murray).

The author has in a small volume of 238 pages dealt with an interesting subject in a very able manner.

He writes clearly, concisely and with a very facile pen on the subject of which he is evidently a master; the reader is not worried with footnotes and references to other authors as is often the case.

The volume may be divided into three parts: the irruption of the Turks into Europe, the rise of their European empire to its zenith, and the inevitable decline always evident and only delayed by the jealousy of other powers. A great portion of the volume is devoted to the last topic, and it is clearly shown how, down to our times, the towering Ottoman Empire was saved from destruction by the selfish ends of the various powers, their Imperialism, selfishness and greed. Not the least valuable part of the work is the work is the author's commentary on this, and his pen pictures of former times and of the Great War. They hold the reader and make him "furiously to think."

If fault there is to be found with the work, it is that the author has not devoted more pages to the beginning of the Turkish Empire, for one feels that it would illustrate the reason for the failure of that Empire, namely, that the Turk has always regarded himself as a conqueror: he never made any attempt to govern or assimilate subject races: they might have indulgences, but never any rights.

The Woman's Page

By Cleopatra

COVERING DEFECTS

The Twin Purposes of Clothing

The subject of dress needs to be analysed for in many cases it means acquiring as much as possible of the latest style with no thought given to beauty. Beauty and style are two parallel lines that seldom converge. Style dominates beauty with the average woman whether she can boast lines like Venus de Milo or whether she would do for an advertisement of obesity cure—before taking. Clothes were originally designed for two purposes—shelter and decoration. Now clothes are frequently designed to show the eccentricities or morbid tendencies of some designer, or to see how much we will bear of the grotesque.

It is true that many of the best French artists derive a large portion of their income from drawing the figures for fashion books. In the early part of his career Horace Vernet, once president of the French Academy, employed his talents in this way. We can express only indignation with such men, for the merit of their execution misleads victims to their fascination. A frock designed for their flat-chested stringy models (and most of them are ill-proportioned) will not look well on a woman who is gracefully rounded, and they become absurd on the woman who is stout.

DRESSMAKERS NOT INFALLIBLE.

No woman can look her best who leaves the selection of her clothes entirely to her dressmaker. Dress-making is a "trade" that women go into usually when very young. They learn to cut, fit and sew. They can copy a pattern, but they can seldom tell who fits the copy. The lady herself must decide that. She must have a knowledge of beauty and form, a restraining influence on the dressmaker, and the courage to see herself as she is. I once asked a friend to attend a concert with me, where a young lady, a mutual friend, was to sing. After listening attentively while she rendered several songs, he remarked, "How well she conceals her defects." Not much of a compliment for a singer, but applied to a woman and her clothes it will stand for praise.

Every woman has some defect. It may be slight. It may even be the angle at which she holds her head, or an awkward way of standing, but most defects can be corrected if a woman is willing to admit her defect and work to overcome it. Dressing, like good nature, will cover a multitude of sins. Many stout women, contrary to the law of nature, try to press certain parts of their anatomy up

or down with corsets. This never obliterates the unnecessary flesh, but instead calls attention to it. A string cannot be tied around any part of the body without pushing the organs beneath it out of position. Witness the effect which the "lily hooks" of China have on the ankles! What must a corset do? Many of them (the sort usually worn by the stout) are no more comfortable than a straight jacket. If the stout woman would wear a corset slightly boned and hang her clothing, lingerie included, from the shoulders, she would look much more presentable. The only sight more humorous than a very stout woman corseted to death is a very thin man with a beard, in an ill-fitting bathing suit.

WILL POWER FOR FAT.

I say frankly that I have no patience with obesity. No woman with a sense of humour unless she is downright lazy, will allow herself to become a "sight." All that is necessary to overcome superfluous flesh is will power. One of our famous actresses at the age of 45 decided to regain her girlish figure. She had become foolishly stout. She accomplished her desire at the end of six months by wise eating, plenty of exercise and no pampering. "Let us return to our muttons" as the French say.

A woman who is too stout can by certain dressing conceal some of her defect. I can hear stout women say "I never could go without stays." "I need support for my back." "I would look hideous in one-piece frocks" etc. I still

maintain, however, that a one-piece frock loosely belted, with large sleeves, so that the arm does not seem to be bursting the cloth, will cover more defects for the stout woman than the straight jacket can.

STUDY SIMPLICITY.

We frequently see a decently plumb little beauty dressed in large flowered silk with huge lace collar, and a series of dangling things, in short, fairly swamped in her clothes. She would be adorable in a simple frock, if she would only believe it. Then there is the angular woman who will do nothing to soften her lines, but dresses in hard fabrics to accentuate them. The Empire style which goes in and out of fashion every once in a while is a straight line from bust to hem of skirt. If the very tall woman wears something on this order it must be broken with trimming to avoid the long line. This style was designed for the fascinating Josephine, who cleverly increased her height with it. It suits the woman who is "well rounded" but not too tall. The thin woman can wear the "Princess" lines beautifully, but this style should be avoided by any woman with prominent hips or the slightest tendency to corpulence. She may revel in draped skirts or tunics however. The new buffont skirts can be adjusted to almost any figure except the extremely stout, for they are of infinite variety. Draping one side in loops or panier effect and leaving the other side plain enhances the look of slenderness, especially if a woman is not very tall. The extremely short "thickset" woman should be very careful how she wears panier styles, in fact, she had better not wear them at all.

DOMINATED BY HER WARDROBE.

With unlimited means a woman is apt to let her wardrobe dominate her and monopolize all her time, this is surely true of the East, and the reason for it is obvious. The woman who is less fortunate has a more exacting question to settle. She must choose wisely.

Much attention should be given to gloves and shoes. Slovenly extremities can ruin the most perfect costume. White gloves can be worn on all dress occasions thus saving the expense and trouble of matching every frock. White gloves must be spotless, but there are many "makes" that will cleanse nicely. I once accompanied a little artist to a tea who cleaned her gloves in the carriage en route with a piece of art gum. I do not advise such eleventh hour attempts at cleanliness, it is better to have gloves always ready. I have harped on the subject of shoes in these columns, but some of the rickety things I see constantly I should think would spoil the disposition of a saint.



Malcolm Strauss Service

The latest headgear for elite folk
Is a draped harem veil on a smart
black toque.
The long flowing net is a lace-fringed
one—
Chic in appearance, and shields from
the sun.

LABOUR WOMEN

Some Glaring Inconsistencies

The Labour Party is evidently much concerned about the women voters. They are obviously not voting as the organizers of the party would desire, and "a National Conference of Labour Women," called by Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., as a secretary, was held at the Memorial Hall recently. The proceedings were dull and boring beyond description. To open, they had a speech from Miss Mary Macarthur, who was in the chair. Her theme was, first, that the Labour Party was not a "class" party, as all the other parties were, that they merely wanted to receive a fair share of the good things of life, whether material or spiritual, for everyone, and that their weapons must be reason, knowledge, and understanding. Secondly, she had a good deal to say about the Washington International Labour Conference, and particularly the proposal that mothers should not be allowed to follow any wage-earning occupation for six weeks before and six weeks after the birth of a child, and that adequate maintenance and medical attendance should be provided by the nation during that twelve weeks period. She told the women present that it was their business to see to it that this provision was made law in this country, and she concluded by telling the conference that the Labour Party wanted to turn its back upon the past and look only to the future, to that "new world" which statesmen were so fond of talking about and did so little to bring nearer. That was the sort of gibe calculated to raise a cheer among the unthinking, and, of course, the cheer came.

SELF-DETERMINATION.

Then a long report was given by Miss Bondfield, the rejected of Northampton, on the Washington Labour Conference. In one part of her speech Miss Bondfield had a good deal to say about the virtues of self-determination; in another she was commending the fact that the Washington Conference had imposed conditions regarding Labour in some countries against the wishes of the representatives of those countries—which was a very interesting sidelight on "self-determination" from one who poses as an "Internationalist."

After this Miss Gertrude Tuckwell moved a resolution calling on our Government to enact into the law of the United Kingdom the decisions of the Washington Conference, particularly those concerning the employment and maintenance of women both before and after childbirth. The resolution also called for compulsory part-time education up to eighteen and the prohibition of all night work save in special emergencies, for male as well as female workers.

BLACKS TROOPS IN GERMANY.

This resolution, after some discussion, was carried, and then they

had an emergency resolution, moved in an impassioned speech by Mrs. Snowden, protesting against the use of black troops in the occupied territories of Germany. This was rather inconsistent coming from Internationalists, who boast that they hail the black man as a "man and a brother" and always ask for the same wages and conditions for him as they do for themselves; but then it was an emergency resolution, being engineered in all Labour organizations at the moment because it is thought it will be popular and will at the same time help Germany.

Another resolution protested against the reduction of the bread subsidy, and the rest of the day was devoted to the consideration of the organization of women within the Labour Party.

FROCKS FROM FOOCHOW

My Foochow correspondent sends information about his lace industry as follows:—

"Frocks or dresses are made to order. Our speciality is lace.

"Patterns are necessary for size, pictures for shape and fancy work, unless left to our discretion.

"Estimate of price given on receipt of picture or pattern which can be sent by mail.

"Where frocks are not entirely lace, the dress goods are sent to us with chalk marked, where the lace or embroidery is to be put and when finished returned to the customer to be made up.

"Children's clothes can be made from stuffs but we prefer to do every thing in lace as we know we can please with our lace.

"I am encouraged to send you some samples."

I would be pleased to hear from any lady in Shanghai who will undertake orders from the samples mentioned above.

CLEOPATRA.



Malcolm Strauss Service

Dama Fashion loves the jumper.
She has given it first place
From Norway down to sunny Spain
In every clime and race.

COURT DRESSES INFLUENCING FASHION

Everyone seems to agree that the new rule prohibiting the use of trains, plumes, and veils at the evening Courts which Their Majesties have lately held at Buckingham Palace, will create a demand for toilettes of a far more luxurious type than have ever been seen before.

Consequently, all the dress-makers are vying one with the other to find effective fabrics and new luxury models for evening frocks.

Perhaps the greatest sensation of which all London is talking, was scored by a marvellous model evening gown, made of a new fabric that shows navy blue ninon, richly worked with broad woven silver stripes, mounted over petunia coloured ninon. This gown, which so cleverly suggests the new Eastern note which will predominate in dress this season, introduces all the delicate colours of an orchid, and it raised a perfect furor of enthusiasm.

Equally successful and sensational was another evening gown, made of a sequin fabric that reproduces the effect of fine black lacquer, inlaid with Mother o' Pearl; while floating black draperies produce the necessary softening touches that make the whole so beautifully picturesque.

But besides day and evening toilettes of the most marvellous type, there are all manner of novelties to show in fascinating little jumper-blouses that, made without fastenings, simply slip over the head. A very lovely model of this sort is carried out in apricot coloured georgette, brocaded all over in tiny white beads, inset with delicate appliques of black that throw the beading into greater prominence. It has an elastic-run waist line that slips inside the skirt behind, allowing the blouse fronts to fall loosely.

THE engagement is announced of Miss Elizabeth Komaroff, daughter of Mrs. L. Komaroff, to Mr. Harry Robert Naftaly, of Oakland, California.

FRANCE has need of children to make up for the losses of men in the war, and we are quite ready to fulfill our obligations to the country." So runs the ultimatum made to the French government by combined societies of middle-class young women who find it impossible to get husbands, owing to the high cost of living. They suggest that bachelors should be taxed so heavily that celibacy will be impossible for them. "We want to get married," runs the ultimatum. "We are entitled to be wedded. We stand ready to bear children for the country's good and the marriageable men should be forced to do their part."

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

DEMobilIZATION

The Work Practically Complete

From May 1, the main provision of the Naval, Military, and Air Force Service Act of April, 1919, ceased to have effect. This Act provided that all men retained for service should be discharged with all convenient speed after the date named, but in no case later than July 31, 1920. As a matter of fact, however, practically all the men originally retained have already been demobilized, or are on their way home with a view to release. The sole exceptions, apart from men who have deferred their demobilization or volunteered for further service, are those who are undergoing hospital treatment, or are serving sentences of imprisonment or detention.

Demobilization began a week after the signing of the Armistice, and has proceeded at an average rate of about 8,000 a day, the highest total for a single day being 38,660. The earliest demobilization regulation were based on what was known as the pivotal and trade system, with 10 per cent. on length of service, but this was later replaced by a system based on age, length of service, and wound stripes. The War Office and the Ministry of Labour co-operated, and the new system worked with a minimum of delay in spite of railway strikes and other transport difficulties. The latest official returns show the following numbers of men demobilized according to industrial groups since the Armistice:

Commercial and clerical	479,253
Engineering	359,470
Agriculture	301,567
Building trades (including navvies)	269,671
Coal and shale mining	220,273
Carters (horse)	135,569
Employees of public authorities	132,920
General labourers	131,026
Railway workers	105,052
Domestic and personal	104,132
Food, drink, and tobacco	102,143
Motor drivers	102,092
Total	2,443,168

The numbers of officials and members of Women's Corps and formations are as follows:

Q.M.A.C.	30,050
Women's Legion	2,752
Women's Forage Corps	5,060
Nursing Service and V.A.D.	26,367
W.R.A.F.	30,236
Medical women	46
Total	103,511

Since the Armistice the work of the transports on long sea voyages has averaged something like 70,000 officers and other ranks a month, exclusive of native troops, and the families of officers and men."

DR. MAX NORDAU ON PALESTINE

The great satisfaction which is felt by Zionists throughout the world at the mandate which has been given by the Supreme Council to Great Britain for Palestine was expressed by Dr. Max Nordau in an interview with a representative of the "Observer."

"The mandate," he said, "is all we hoped and all we wish. From the beginning it was our fond idea that England would realize her first desire to be entrusted with the control of Palestine till the moment when she will judge the country able to be self-governing and self-supporting, and I am very happy to see that, with wonderful oneness of purpose which has never wavered, the Government has followed the line indicated since 1917 and has realized the plan sketched out from the beginning."

"Our dream, of course, which implies that it is our desire, is to transform Palestine as quickly as possible into a Jewish country whilst preserving its Arab population."

"The first work is to have houses built by pioneer workers, because the accommodation of the inflowing population must necessarily be our first care."

"The second work will be to take possession of all the waste or fallow land, principally to the east of the Jordan, in the Hauran, where there are practically no inhabitants except the small roaming population of Bedouin nomads, and also, of course, in the West Jordan country and everywhere where the primitive methods of the present Arab population are insufficient to turn the land to good agricultural account."

"At the same time we shall try to create numerous industries, for which preliminary studies have already been made; to construct at first a small, but soon perhaps a large, fishing fleet to exploit the riches of the Mediterranean; and we shall most strenuously begin with the afforestation of the country, which is one of our most urgent and in its consequences most fruitful works in Palestine."

"We propose ourselves to appeal most insistently to those Jews who have no desire to settle in Palestine to facilitate our work of opening up the country by furnishing us with the initial capital, which we trust will bring ample interest for them as well as for those whose personal work this money is to fertilize."

THE late Prince Chao Fa Chak-rabongs Phuvanarth, the Heir Presumptive to the Throne of Siam, who has just died at Singapore, was on a tour at the time which included Java.

LONDON'S CHINATOWN

Rearing Dogs to Provide Tasty Dishes

The Chinese population of London is increasing. The Orientals have overflowed from Chinatown, and are taking houses in adjacent districts, while many of them have business or are employed in the West End. At one time their haunts were pretty well confined to Pennyfields, Limehouse Causeway and West India Dock Road, but nowadays their homes are to be found in Poplar High Street and in most of the adjacent roads. While many of the men are seamen who come and go, others have settled in this country, and have married English girls, as may be gathered from the number of half-caste children to be seen.

"It would be better if the Chinese population showed a tendency to decrease," said a gentleman engaged in social work in Chinatown to a "Daily News" representative. "We have had some little trouble up here with the English people who claim that the Chinese is competing with them for houses, and offering high rents. They are prosperous, and they seem to have a social sense and a co-operative system of living. They undoubtedly do live with English girls, but I am told that they make affectionate husbands and devoted fathers."

In Chinatown the "Daily News" representative was shown a soapstone Chinese idol, taken from a house in the East End, and was told of a place where dogs are bred in order to provide Chinese crews with tasty dishes.

Some of their restaurants are famous, and it is stated that West End parties often motored down to taste China tea, which was said to be "perfection." The Chinatown "newspaper" is a written bill, stuck up on the street walls.

REUTER states that Mr. J. E. Foley has been created Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour for his services as Director-General of Exploitation of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

SOME ultra-modern novels weary us almost as much as the interminable Russian stories in which strings of geese paddle round in a sloppy midden and nothing really happens until p.479, when the old man asleep on the stove wakes up, exclaims, "O, my God!" and then slumbers once more. In such circumstances we fall back, says the London "Morning Post," on the Victorian novelists, finding in the least famous of their stories clubbable men and women with whom we can decorously fall in love.

DIVISION OF PRIZE MONEY

As regards the provisional distribution of Prize Money to the Navy next June—to the extent of £5,000,000—there is some bewilderment in the Service as to the actual proportions payable to the individual. This is indeed a problem upon which the Accountant-General's Department has been engaged for many months, and anything like a fair distribution would have been impossible except for the elaborate system by which every officer in his Majesty's Navy has his account kept separately at the Admiralty, and every man and boy is kept posted in the ships' ledgers, which eventually go to Whitehall.

As already announced the unit of distribution has been fixed at £2 10s., and the schedule fixed by Royal Proclamation of February 10, 1919, provides that the quota of distribution shall vary from 1,000 shares for the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet right down the services to supernumeraries and canteen assistants, who take two shares. This is subject to the following very important qualification:—

Participation at the full rate shall be allowed to each individual officer and man who has performed service at sea for a period of not less than 30 months, between August 4, 1914, and November 11, 1918, or such later date as may be fixed by the Admiralty to cover the cases of officers and men taking part in subsequent hostilities at sea. For lesser periods the rate shall be proportionate to the number of months so served, one month to be the minimum period of service at sea to qualify for participation, and final broke periods of 15 days or more to count as one month, but no one who shall be qualified to participate in the distribution shall be allotted a less amount than £1.

EARL BEATTY'S SHARE.

"Service at sea" is especially defined in the Proclamation, the intention broadly being to exclude purely shoregoing service from counting for prize money. Thus, to begin at the top, Admiral Earl Beatty, having had over 30 months' "service at sea" will receive £2,500, and Admiral Viscount Jellicoe somewhat less, as he did not serve the full 30 months as Commander-in-Chief. Further down the scale there is the numerous class of the lieutenant, not in command, and officers of equivalent rank, and sub-lieutenant, mate, or commissioned warrant officer in command. This class gets £50 for the full 30 months' sea service, and to this class belong lieutenants in command of motor boats and launches.

It is believed that under the new order of distribution some 23 per cent. of the whole will go to officers and 77 per cent. to ratings, whereas the ratio of distribution was practically the reverse when the officers and crew of the individual captor ship used to benefit alone.

PRISON labour is now being used in Ceylon to assist in increasing the Colony's food supply.

A GENUINE STRAD IN MANILA?

Mr. Bogumil Sykora, the 'cellist, who has returned to Japan after a tour of Java and Sumatra, had the unusual experience of discovering in Manila a 'cello which he believes to be a real Stradivarius. The instrument is in perfect condition and shows all the rare qualities of a genuine Stradivarius.

An authority on the subject, Mr. Hill, of London, in a Stradivarius book on Stradivarius 'cellos, writes that there are 27 known Stradivarius 'cellos but that there are also seven or eight which so far have not been traced.

When Mr. Sykora arrived in Manila and heard that a poor man possessed a 'cello with a wonderfully sonorous tone, he bought it at once, and finding that the instrument was of such exceptional quality that it is very probably a Stradivarius he traced its history.

It seems that the 'cello was brought to Manila by a Spanish count about 150 years ago. He was an amateur who used to play in quartettes. After his death it remained in the family, but an heir of the second or third generation presented it to the church, where it was well kept in its box and only used occasionally. At the time of the revolution in Manila, when properties were abandoned, a 'priest took the 'cello to his home because he liked to play on it. From the son of this man, Mr. Sykora bought it.

VASTNESS OF CANADA

The Duke of Devonshire, who was recently entertained at luncheon by the Mayor and Mayoress of Eastbourne in recognition of his services to the Empire as Governor-General for Canada, spoke in terms of the highest hope of the future of the great Dominion and of those who went out there and put their hearts into their work. The Duke of Devonshire, replying to the toast of his health, said coming as he did from Canada he was an optimist convinced of the future prosperity and happiness of that country.

It was his task to deal with problems of a country with enormous resources, and to develop them to the best interests of the community as a whole. Canada was a kind and generous mother to those who were prepared to trust her, and to put their hearts into their work. It was no use for anybody to go to Canada who did not intend to put his heart into his work. But in Canada they did not wish to rely merely upon material resources, great, valuable, and useful as they were, but they wished to look in Canada to have a people of character. We won the war by unity and by concentration of effort, by sacrificing everything for the one great object which we had in view. We were confronted to-day with many problems, but if we could only realize and bear in mind the

LUXURIES BARRED IN FRANCE

A correspondent writing from Paris on April 25 says:—With the franc, which is normally worth between 9d. and 10d., standing at roughly threepence halfpenny, the French have found it necessary to take drastic steps to reduce imports in order as far as possible to restore the normal balance of trade. To this end a decree, prohibiting the importation into France of no fewer than 187 categories of goods, should have appeared in the *Journal Officiel* yesterday.

The list of prohibited imports includes artificial flowers, brushes, household linen, various kinds of perfumery, carpets, straw hats, precious stones, motor cars, musical instruments, silk stockings, fine underclothing, expensive furniture, and bentwood furniture (which last, by the way, is almost entirely of American origin).

PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

The measure is purely a protective one, and the reasons for it from the French point of view, he said, are even more imperative than those which led the British Government to increase the Customs dues on French wines, which M. Isaac, who fills the same position here as the President of the Board of Trade in England, frankly recognized as due solely to revenue-raising considerations. "We have been compelled," he said, "to stop the importation of really unnecessary goods, such as pearls, lace, and feathers, in order to try to reduce the rate of exchange which is so terribly handicapping France at present. Owing to the strain put upon us by the war we are obliged to buy many things of prime necessity, such as coal and wheat, from abroad.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

"With this sole object in view we are prohibiting the entry into country of 187 categories of goods out of 654 which we habitually import. The result will be, of course, to stimulate the manufacture of silk in many French districts, particularly in the Department of the Gard. Our principal object is not so much to protect the French silk stocking manufacturers as to fight our present enemy, the exchange. Every pair of English or American silk stockings bought with French money means that we have to pay a higher price for the coal and wheat which we must buy from other countries. We can and ought to do without your silk stockings, but your coal and wheat we cannot do without.

"Our volume of exports, I am glad to say, has improved during the last three months and will go on improving as our industries slowly get on their feet again."

lesson which we had learned at so heavy a price through the war he was confident that we could look forward to the future without the slightest misgiving.

SIR J. JORDAN ON CHINA AGAIN

Bolshevism and Boy Emperor

An important statement on China in relation to the eastward spread of Bolshevism was made to a representative of the "Daily Mail" by Sir John Jordan, retiring British Minister at Peking, on his arrival in England.

"Bolshevism has not made, and I do not think it will make, any great headway in China," said Sir John Jordan in an interview given to the "Daily Mail." "There may be some effects noticeable in the neighbourhood of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but, speaking generally of the mass of the Chinese people, there is, in my opinion, no real danger. The Chinese civilian population is not easily led away. Nearly every man has some stake in the country, as the land laws are very good. The peasant holds the land direct from the State. The Chinese have treated Bolshevism, which is capable of touching them on 4,000 miles of exposed and ill-protected frontier, with a good deal of tact. They have never attacked the Bolsheviks, but have carefully kept them at arm's length."

"There is much unrest in China; the outlook is obscure. I do not think the quickly changing situation is fully understood in England. It has its dangers, and the spread of Bolshevik influence may be one of them, but, unless driven by misunderstanding and circumstances beyond their control, I feel sure the Chinese will not take to Bolshevism. They look to England and the United States for a guiding hand in this and other matters generally. We and the United States want the same thing—to maintain a strong and well-organized China, not for military purposes, but as a commercial asset for the good of all the world and its trade and commerce."

FORBIDDEN CITY PRISONER.

A chance remark led Sir John to tell me of another Chinese personality—the deposed boy Emperor, His Majesty Pu-yi (or Hsuan tung), the last "Son of Heaven." "This boy Emperor," said Sir John, "is now a bright little fellow of 14. Only one Englishman has ever seen him, at least since 1911—Mr. R. F. Johnston who in 1918 was administering the Government of Weihaiwei, and has recently been appointed Pu-yi's tutor. I am told the Emperor is a strong and well-built boy, very keen on the lessons given him by Mr. Johnston, the first Englishman, I believe, to go right into the heart of the Forbidden City, to which he now has access."

"Pu-yi is very diligent at his English lessons, at which he gets two hours a day. He wrote me a boyish letter in beautiful English handwriting before I left Peking. Although not permitted to pass outside the Forbidden

City, where he is looked after by imperial eunuchs and old women, the lad is very much interested in the great outer world. He is a very pathetic figure. He would probably love to travel. He is always asking questions on geography, on the people and customs of other lands, and also about the world's prominent men."

"Is there any possibility of attempts to restore the monarchy?"

"There is talk of it," said Sir John. "I do not think it likely. There are movements in favour of it, but the boy ex-Emperor has never given them any countenance. He is understood to be engaged to the daughter of the President of the Republic, Hsu Shih-chang."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF QUEEN ELIZABETH

At his opening lecture at the Royal Institution on "The Private Character of Queen Elizabeth," Professor Frederick Chamberlin, the American historian, advanced views which are contrary to those of most historians.

Instead of being the exceptionally strong woman represented, Mr. Chamberlin declared that Elizabeth was a woman of the poorest health and bad nerves all her life. She had many dangerous illnesses, and some chronic diseases which attacked her early in life and recurred at later intervals. She had nervous fits, was extremely hysterical, swooned periodically, and remained unconscious and lifeless in appearance for many hours.

For the whole of the 10 years prior to her accession, he said, Elizabeth was ill from some disease which permanently took all colour from her face, and she was pitted with small pox before she was 30, and was for years expected to die at practically any time.

By way of explaining these conditions, the lecturer referred to events in her early history, and said that the execution of Seymour, the knowledge that her mother was killed by her father, and the general conditions under which she lived, induced abnormal gravity, amounting almost to melancholy. She was, however, extremely accomplished, and could speak and write six languages at a very early age. She once told the French Ambassador that there was no difficulty in teaching a woman to talk—the difficulty was to teach her to hold her tongue.

The lecturer showed lantern slides giving samples of Elizabeth's penmanship, which, he said, was incomparable in one of her age. He quoted the views of eminent medical experts, based on authentic medical records as to the Queen's health, supporting his conclusion that instead of being the Amazon or masculine creature she was supposed to be, she was at best an intermittent invalid. Elizabeth's confinements at the Tower and elsewhere served only to accentuate her physical and nervous disabilities, and the lecturer drew a pathetic picture of the effect

CANADIAN MINISTER TO AMERICA

The King's Decision

Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to a question in the House of Commons put by Sir Donald Maclean, announced that the King, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, had decided to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who would have charge of purely Canadian affairs, and would act on instructions from the Canadian Government, while in the absence of the British Ambassador at Washington he would assume complete control of the Embassy, and deal with all Imperial matters as well as those of Canada.

The statement was as follows:—As a result of recent discussions an arrangement has been concluded between the British and Canadian Governments to provide more complete representation at Washington of Canadian interests than has hitherto existed. Accordingly it has been agreed that His Majesty, on advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from and representing direct to the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy and of the representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President with the necessary powers for the purpose.

This new arrangement will not denote any departure either on the part of the British Government or of the Canadian Government from the principle of the diplomatic unity of the British Empire. The need of this important step has been fully realized by both Governments for some time, and for a good many years there has been direct communication between Washington and Ottawa, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States had made it apparent that Canada should be represented there in some distinctive manner, for this would doubtless tend to expedite negotiations, and naturally first-hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions would promote good understanding.

In view of the peculiarly close relations that have always existed between the people of Canada and those of the United States it is confidently expected as well that this new step will have the very desirable result of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations and co-operation between the British Empire and the United States.

produced by the sight of the grinning heads of her executed friends on the ramparts of the Tower.

WESTERNIZATION OF THE TURK

Westernization, as far as it has reached the Turk, has produced in him, both in his men and women, a melancholia and a sense that he is at a loss, neither belonging to one thing nor the other. Especially in facing the adventure of marriage do the old customs of his country hamper him in his choice when he has seen the West.

For an example on the male side there is my typical Westernized acquaintance Ali Fuad Mehmed Bey, back here after a long spell of study and pleasure in London and Paris. He has been pestered day in and day out by his relatives to marry and enter the family tradition of the Osmanlis. Hardly a day passes but his lady-mother calls him and talks to him about it. And the way her pleading goes, he tells me, is something of this sort:

"But, my son, I assure you she is a very nice girl. Blonde, tall, large grey eyes, and a gentle expression, instructed in music, and with a very sweet and equable disposition, she is fit to make any man happy.

"Yes, my mother, but I should like at least to see her. All you say may be true enough and yet she may not be suitable for me. If I could have but one interview!"

So the amiable quarrel goes on perpetually, and my poor acquaintance is never bold enough to overcome his new-fangled prejudices in favour of seeing the girl suggested to him and making up his own mind after a sight of her.

THE MODERN GIRL'S DILEMMA.

On the other side, there are a few women who have been brought up in Western surroundings and who have a little culture not belonging to the traditional Turkey. Upon them come a melancholy and a sense of separation from their kind which oppresses them. There are before them two alternatives and both frighten them. One is to marry a Turk and forget all they have learned. But the trouble is that when they look round the men of their race they find there is in themselves a fastidiousness which rejects every possible suitor. These men, they feel, for whatever cause it may be, are not what they want—are narrow, even *féroce*. The alternative, which they are not bold enough to face, is to marry a foreigner. This, they know, would cut them absolutely off from their nation, not primarily for religious reasons—for Turkey and the Turk are now practically sceptical—but by the strength of the tradition which, whatever may have become of the Moslem dogmas, still separates, and will perhaps ever separate, the Osmanlis from the rest of the world.

This clash of new knowledge with ancient customs really brings an impasse into the lives of that small minority of Turkish Youth which is at all modernized, and it oppresses them with the sense of futility.

EFFECT OF BOYCOTT ON JAPANESE SHIPPING

In the last term's business results of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha which has the largest interest in the carrying trade in Chinese waters of all the Japanese shipping companies, there was still clear evidence of the effects of anti-Japanese feeling in China. At a general meeting of shareholders, when a dividend of 15 per cent. was declared, Baron Kondo, who is president of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha as well as of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, outlined the business situation as follows:—

"The anti-Japanese movements on the Yangtze which had continued since the preceding term did not yet cease, and the consignments of Chinese merchants were shipped by other shipping companies. Moreover, the water in the river subsided to a greater extent than usual, and as this made necessary the suspension of services in some places, it proved an additional blow to the company. In these circumstances, freight receipts for the last term were about ¥500,000 less than the figure for the preceding term, the quantity of freight carried showing a decrease of about 50,000 tons. However, fairly large shipments were offered by Japanese and foreigners other than Chinese, and this combined with the favourable condition of exchange, appreciably offset the decrease in the freight receipts from Chinese sources. The receipt of insurance on the Eiryō Maru, which was sunk in an accident, also increased the income of the company.

"Generally speaking, the present outlook is not encouraging. There is still no early prospect for the reunion of the North and the South in China, nor is it likely that the anti-Japanese movements in various places in that country will completely cease for some time. There are thus many unfavourable elements for the next business term, and we cannot be optimistic of the future."

SUSPENSION OF THE "CANTON TIMES"

According to messages from Canton to Hongkong papers, Canton now has no English daily newspaper. The "Canton Times" was compelled to cease publication on May 30 by order of the Military Governor.

The charge against the paper was that on May 20, it published a leader entitled "Will there be a Third Government?"

It made comments favourable to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, and other constitutionalist leaders, criticizing the policy and conduct of the present militarist leaders in Canton.

The "Times" predicted that there would be a struggle within the next few months and that the Southern militarists would fall. The Military Governor considered that such comments were detrimental to

FREAK DANCING IN THE BALLROOM

There is too much freak dancing in the ballroom to-day, a Home paper asserts. Steps are seen that are not proper ballroom steps at all. "There is nothing wrong with the dances themselves," Mr. P. J. S. Richardson, editor of the "Dancing Times," said to a representative of the "Observer"; "it is the way certain people dance them that is open to objection. They lift their feet right up; they spin round at a speed which makes them a danger to other dancers; and they make side-steps which get in the way of those who follow."

To illustrate the kind of dancing to which exception is taken, Mr. Richardson produced a long strip of pictures from a London daily paper, headed "London's Latest Dancing Steps." "The positions are horrible," he commented, "the last word being for the man to throw his partner into the air and hold her there for two bars. The illustrations were the result of an interview with somebody who was described as a well-known teacher of ballroom dancing, but of whom I for one had never heard. Articles such as this do harm. People in the suburbs and in the country see them, and they naturally believe that this is the sort of dancing of which London approves.

"Dancing to-day is divided into two kinds. There are the sequence dances, such as the Maxina and others, which are danced at popular assemblies, and there are the non-sequence dances, which are danced in the West End. The last sequence dance in smart ballrooms was the Barn dance. To-day they would not have this or any other sequence dance there at any price. The sequence dancers have members of recognized Associations to teach them, and are therefore better looked after than the non-sequence dancers, who have few well-qualified teachers apart from those who belong to the Imperial Association. It is with the non-sequence class that we are now about to deal. The other we may perhaps take in hand later."

public peace and order and ordered the daily to be sealed up, as a punishment.

The paper was supported by the constitutionalist leaders who has by this time already left Canton, if not having done so several weeks ago. For the last few weeks, says one writer, the "Canton Times" seemed to be the only defender of constitutionalism still left in Canton, but it stood unmoved notwithstanding lucrative offers from interested persons first and threats of persecution afterward therefore the order, which was a summary one, was not altogether unexpected.

The "Times" was not accorded a hearing and it had no chance to defend itself before the law, although there is a court in Canton.

It is understood that steps will be taken to petition the authorities to unseal the office as soon as possible so that the paper may resume publication.

REMARKABLE WORLD MAP

Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Paget has presented to the Royal Geographical Society a copy of a world map in hemispheres, issued by the Dutch firm of Blaeu about the middle of the 17th century. This map, which is regarded as one of the masterpieces of 17th century cartography, is included in the large collection of Dutch maps in the British Museum in the volume known as the King's Book, presented by Dutch merchants to Charles II, at the Restoration; but the copy in the British Museum, having been divided into its separate hemispheres and cut round the margins, lacks some of the subsidiary diagrams and ornamentation found in the copy in the Royal Geographical Society's Map Room.

The map, which has been mounted on canvas and framed, measures about 10ft. by 6ft., the diameter of the circles representing the hemispheres is about 4ft. 10in. Geography is represented very much as in all the maps of the time, but it is considered to be the finest specimen known. It is particularly interesting for its representation of the latest Dutch discoveries, the results of Tasman's voyages which include New Zealand. The map appears to have been copied largely, for it was used as the stand and map of the day. There was an almost identical representation about 30 years later. It seems clear, too, that a map produced by Jesuits in China, which it was suggested was from Dutch sources, was a copy of it. The size of the two maps is so nearly the same that it is thought the difference may be due to the shrinkage of the paper or the overlapping of the sheets.

"GODFREY," said a fond mother, "how would you like to be an editor, like Uncle William, when you grow up?" Godfrey looked at his uncle. "Couldn't I be an editor," he asked anxiously, "without being like Uncle William?"

Dr. Augustus Waller, director of the Physiological Laboratory, University of London, has invented a device for measuring man's emotions. (He emphasizes the fact that it is *man's* emotions he can record. He knows that no "measurement beam" could disclose *woman's* emotions.) The patient is connected with an electric beam which measures each varying shade of his emotions.

THE first electric crematorium in Japan, with all the latest improvements, has just been established a few miles from Tokio. According to the old method of cremation, the operation was performed in six hours. It is claimed that by the new method the cremation will not take more than a couple of hours. As that old undertaker might have put it: Why live when you can be comfortably cremated in two hours?

WIRED WIRELESS

Development which may revolutionize the present system of world cable communication was announced at the annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences at Washington by Major General George O. Squier, chief signal officer of the United States Army.

The announcement is that bare wires, laid in the sea to replace the highly expensive and extremely delicate submarine cable now required, may be used for the transmission of messages, both by telephone and telegraph. The use of bare wire in this manner is said to represent an entirely new principle in the science of communication, and opens a way for a tremendous development which would make simple a telephone conversation between the United States and Europe, or even China.

It is a new application of what is known as "wired wireless," being the transmission of a radio current between two or more points, with the wire used merely as a guide. This means of communication, in which the message is not sent through the wire but alongside of it, was developed several years ago by General Squier and already has been placed in commercial use in the United States efficiently and economically. As many as forty different and distinct messages have been sent in this manner with a single wire as a guide. The advantage of "wired wireless" are in its multiplex possibilities and its secrecy, which is not possible in the ordinary use of radio, when the message is scattered to the four winds.

APROPPOS of the recent account in our columns of the python, which held up the str. Bolton Castle, it seems that pythons are still to be found in Singapore. One, measuring 15 feet long, was found recently, reposing among the rafters of the kitchen of Beach Road Police Station, and created quite a scare in the cook house. The snake was caught alive and was sent to a taxidermists to be stuffed.

Discussing Japan's naval programme the "*Jiji*," according to a translation in the "Japan Advertiser" says: There is some trouble as to the capacity of shipyards in this country and the time needed for the completion of the naval scheme, but the difficulty can be appreciably reduced if some of the warships to be built are ordered from abroad, and there will be a considerable economy of cost. The battleship Mutsu cost close upon Y.80,000,000, which is about 30 per cent. higher than the present cost in England. As a matter of fact, the battle-cruiser Hood cost only about £6,000,000, or about Y.50,000,000 at the present rate of exchange. The naval authorities had better order some of the ships from England and thus prevent a delay in the completion of the plan.

BRITONS OVERSEAS

Strengthening Ties with the Motherland

The report of the Foreign Office Committee of British Communities Abroad (Cd. 672, H.M. Stationary Office, S.W. 1, 2d.) contains a large number of recommendations designed to foster a greater spirit of solidarity among British subjects in distant lands, and to make British ideals known to and appreciated by foreign nations.

The first matter urged upon the Government is the advisability of introducing a system of registration for all British subjects (such a system for all British subjects in Japan was in practice there 30 years ago), with a view to bringing them into closer touch with the Consulates. Importance is attached to establishing or assisting British schools in foreign countries; this subject to be considered from two points of view—(a) the need for the provision of educational facilities for the children of the British community, and (b) the spread of a knowledge of the English language and an appreciation of British ideals among foreign peoples.

Encouragement, it is suggested, should be given by the Government to the formation in foreign countries of British chambers of commerce fully representative of all the British interests concerned. Subsidies in this respect are not recommended: the system, indeed, is distinctly deprecated.

The point is emphasized that a catalogue of the best standard technical books and journals, compiled with the assistance of the Board of Education, should be available at every British Consulate for consultation by British subjects and others. The Board of Education should encourage the translation of standard English technical works into foreign languages, the universities on one side and industrial and commercial federations on the other being, it is recommended, asked to help in promoting this object.

To carry out the policy detailed in the report the Committee, of which Sir John Tailey (Assistant Secretary, Foreign Office) was Chairman, recommended the appointment of a Standing Committee—composed of representatives of the Foreign Office, the Board of Education, and English firms and enterprises interested in the various countries—to deal with all questions affecting the welfare of British communities abroad.

A most ingenious Chinese was sentenced by Mr. R. O. Hutchison to four weeks' hard labour at Hongkong recently for the theft of a quantity of rice. It was stated that while a number of bags of rice was being unloaded on Jardine's wharf at West Point defendant hid under the wharf and, inserting a knife between the boards, cut open the bags of rice, receiving the grain in a flour bag.

IMPRESSIONS OF BERLIN

A City of Contrasts

Writing from Berlin on May 1, the "Morning Post" correspondent said:—

It is not pleasant to arrive in Berlin at night. The uncertainty as to whether (promises or no promises) a hotel will really have kept a room for you has a lowering effect on one's *moral*, and one is not cheered—indeed, some nervous travellers might be positively alarmed—by the sight of the mob of tattered undesirables, unclean vultures of the night, who swarm round the exit from the station, endeavour to lay hold of your luggage, and press their undesired services on the traveller. Despite the placarded advice to give your luggage to no porter not wearing a badge, only too many suit-cases, despatch-boxes, etc., go astray, and the receivers of stolen property are having a great time.

It is not pleasant, for that matter, to be in Berlin at all. Not that an Englishman here to-day meets with the least discourtesy or outward sign of hostility from the various classes of the population with whom his work and daily needs bring him into contact. Very possibly some of the broad-backed, tweed-coated, knicker-bockered squires who come into Berlin on business and drop into the Adlon for a meal would have a little to say to one, and that little would not be pleasant hearing. But the mass of the population before the war never disliked Englishmen as such, and does not dislike them now. The blockade—in particular its continuation after the armistice—seems to have left behind a deeply-felt bitterness against England as a State; and when one sees the enormous prices charged here and the desperate struggle of the poor man to feed and clothe his family, one can understand that he wants to abuse somebody. But even the feeling which the "hunger blockade" aroused against us is, I am told, diminishing, and the offences of America and Italy, which at various times during the war loomed large, are practically forgotten. The bitterness and ani-

mosity felt against France now far outweigh all the feeling against the rest of the Allies combined.

REPULSIVE CONTRACTS.

What makes Berlin depressing is nothing in the attitude of the population but the repulsive contrasts of luxury and misery, extravagance and want, and the ghastly unreality of life in the great hotels. These hotels, filled with luxurious food, but unable to provide butter or even margarine, or more than a minimum quantity of very poor milk, charge prices which make it impossible for any German to inhabit them: unless he is a man of great wealth, or else one of the modern breed of war profiteers and illegal traders (*Schieber*), or a financial Jew. They are filled with these gentry in abundance and with their startlingly-dressed womenkind; the rest of the *clientèle* consists of Allied officers and civilian Commissioners and a crowd

of Allied and neutral business men and journalists.

Of course, this place is not Germany, and the conditions here to-day are no guide to those in other areas of this huge and heterogeneous country. In one respect, however, it is typical; and that is in the way in which the population goes about its daily life, with no Government or central authority possessing any real force, from sheer native orderliness and discipline. It is true that in some parts of Germany there have been, and are, outbursts of violence and anarchy, and that the general want and demoralizing effect of the war have led to a great increase in crime, particularly burglary and theft generally. But the wonder is that, in the absence of effective control from the centre, the conditions are not infinitely worse and that such exploits as those of the Saxon bandit Hölz have not had many counterparts.

W.A.W.
MELB.

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PASSENGERS.

INWARD

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 18. From Ningpo. Mr. Young.
Per str. Fushimi Maru, June 18. From Hongkong. Messrs. C. B. Tong, M. Haas, B. H. Hoahing, R. McCullum, Mrs. C. B. Tong, Mrs. M. M. Haas, Mrs. M. Hoashoo, Miss A. Hoasjo, Mrs. E. Hoahing, Misses D. Dodwell and E. Carter, Mrs. E. R. Shoop and Miss C. Guest.
Per str. Yamashiro Maru, June 18. From Yokohama. Dr. C. G. Isous, Mr. A. Paterson, Mr. G. Krushynsky, Mrs. G. Krushynsky, Mr. G. A. Marshall, and Mr. V. C. Marteanan.
Per str. Kiangyu, June 18. From Hankow.—Mr. Rositter.
Per str. Ningshao, June 18. From Hankow.—Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Edwins, Miss Wagslaff and Mr. I. R. Boods.
Per str. Wuchang, June 18. From Kiukiang. Mr. Hobhouse.
Per str. Kutwo, June 19. From Hankow. Capt. Lofgren, Mr. Loosli, Mr. A. M. Zurich, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Vanderbent, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, From Kiukiang. Mr. W. R. Williams.
Per str. Cardiganshire, June 19.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. W. S. King and family, Mr. P. A. Massey, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tibbey.
Per str. Hsinming, June 19. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Tistart, Mr. Namson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bowker.
Per str. Kianghsin, June 19. From Kiukiang. Rev. Father De Yenlis.
Per str. Hsinchi, June 19. From Foochow. Dr. Lirgent, Dr. Peter.
Per str. Kiangteen, June 19. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Lucas, Mr. A. Payatoff, Mr. P. Nobkoff, Mr. C. N. Butland, Mr. Walbuce.
Per str. Empress of Russia, June 20. From Vancouver, etc. Mrs. R. E. Ashton, Mr. R. S. Atkinson, Mr. F. Avery, Mr. S. Behr, Mrs. G. Blair, Mr. A. K. Bryceson, Capt. C. T. Black, Mrs. M. Bryceson, Mr. and Mrs. J. and Miss B. Blackstone, Miss V. Caine, Mrs. T. B. Clarke Clarke's Secy (Natalie Rector) Clarke's, Maid (Minsi Linduism) Clarke's, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Coney, Miss L. Chalsman, Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Dubs—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. and Maid Dowler, Mr. T. Davis, Mr. M. Douglas, Mr. J. P. Delpat, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. De Freitas, Miss N. Evans, Mr. J. E. Green, Mr. A. Gray, Mr. E. S. Glimes, Mr. A. Gornitz, Mr. J. H. Grant, Mr. S. Y. Hung, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Healey, Mr. W. P. Hedrick, Mr. E. J. Hazen, Mrs. J. Hall and P. children, Mr. M. Joffee, Mrs. M. Jack, Mr. J. H. Joyner, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Judd, Mr. L. G. Knight, Miss E. Kampeiner, Mr. W. Lion, Mr. J. S. Love, Miss A. Lachlan, Mr. C. W. Luh, Mr. E. T. Lyle, Mrs. H. Morrison, Mr. R. W. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meakin, Mr. P. H. Millard, Mr. D. W. Massey, Mr. K. Mazard, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Morgan, Mr. C. G. Potter, Mr. Wm. and Mrs. J. Pigatt, Capt. G. Philip, Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Puckett, Mr. L. C.

Perry, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. R. Partway and 3 children, Mr. W. A. Pithma, Miss F. K. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rakusa, Miss E. B. Redding, Mr. A. D. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Sargent, Mr. G. S. Schloss, Mr. W. Shearlun, Miss J. M. Stewardson, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Sze and 2 children, Miss E. Sze, Mr. R. E. Sedgwick, Mr. H. C. Taylor, Mrs. M. J. Thompson, Mr. C. Vestal, Mr. C. C. Vines, Capt. H. A. Wavell, Mrs. E. Wilcox, Mr. F. G. Williams, Mr. E. W. Young, Mr. W. Atkinson, Mr. Y. Y. Chiang, Mr. D. E. Hoste, Mr. L. Loneks, Mr. J. Morrison, Miss M. E. E. Box, Mrs. J. E. Bauld, Mr. E. Bourgeois, Miss M. Craue, Mrs. M. W. Flock, Mr. N. J. Fruen, Miss Ceddier, Mr. J. S. Gubbay, Mr. G. W. Hayden, Mr. Kling-smith, Miss W. Little, Mr. J. C. Manning, Mrs. H. M. S. Pickering, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. H. Pickering, Miss E. Pearson, Mr. J. C. Dain, Mrs. Redding, Mr. B. Werner, Mr. A. J. Brande, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Bury and infant, Mr. W. E. Estill, Mr. H. P. Frsmivetch, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Goodals and Master Mr. and Mrs. H. Haines, Mr. A. B. Moulder, Mr. I. A. McCrail, Miss D. G. Fleagle, Mr. J. Webster, Miss N. Chitney, Miss Chitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Waite, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Whitney.
Per str. Hsin Peking, June 20. From Ningpo. Mr. A. Bourne, Mr. Mbuck, Mr. P. Wood.
Per str. Ngankin, June 20. From Hankow. Messrs. C. Monbaron, V. Giles.
Per str. Ichang, June 20. From Hongkong. Sury Lt. Com. H. C. A. T. Cannon, R.N., Lt. M. W. Stevens, R.N.
Per str. Shinyo Maru, June 20. From San Francisco, etc. Miss A. Asger, Mr. Chas. M. Cottrell, Mr. H. R. Chisholm, Miss P. Dancell, Miss C. David, Mr. L. C. M. van Eendenburg, Mrs. F. X. Gutierrez, Miss C. Gutierrez, Lt. J. S. da C. Gomes, Mr. C. E. Hunt, Mr. C. E. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. N. van Hombracht, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jones, Mr. D. H. McClure, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. A. Nienwathuysen, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pinckney and 2 children, Mr. G. Pearson, Mr. W. van Pernis Jr., Mrs. V. Quigone and 2 children, Mr. H. B. Rowe, Mr. E. H. Scott, Mrs. C. D. Swann and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. van Bart.
Per str. Omi Maru, June 20. From Kobe. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Gilligham, Mr. G. H. Hawkins, Mr. H. T. Clarke, Mr. S. G. Underhill, Capt. D. P. Alexander, Mr. K. Daniels, Mrs. K. Daniels, Miss T. Remedios, Mr. A. Piyys, Mr. E. Campbell.
Per str. Tuckwo, June 20. From Hankow. Mr. A. Hutson, Mr. S. A. Seth, Miss Goodfellow, Mr. J. C. Deschamps, Mrs. J. C. Deschamps, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Sempson, Mr. J. E. Barnes. From Kiukiang. Miss E. Wallace, Master D. Kennedy, Master T. Logan, Miss Landans, Mr. A. Landan.
Per str. Kokura Maru, June 21. From Yokohama. Miss M. Nicol, Mr. B. Blakeney, Mrs. Borodin and 3 children, Mr. G. Brown.
Per str. Iyo Maru, June 21. From London. Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. T. G. Fraser, Mr. T. Hosoi. Mr. and Mrs. Lumley and child, Mrs. A. M. Seward, Minister K. Honda, Mr. K. Furusawa.
Per str. Katori Maru, June 21. From Seattle. Messrs. T. Aikman, R. M. Symington, V. Dervaniades, L. C. Solomon, Mr. E. Block, Mr. R. F. Bryan, Mrs. R. F. Brayn, Miss A. J. Brayn, Mr. M. D. Ewart, Mrs. D. Ewart, Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. A. E. Broberg, Mrs. M. Anderson, Mr. M. O. Pinkerton, Miss P. Anderson, Mrs. E. M. Pinkerton, Mr. M. Burhardt, Miss V. Kaitarova, Miss B. M. Pinkerton, Mr. J. Boslovsky, Miss M. Swanson.
Per str. Fengting, June 21. From Tientsin. Mr. Tabre, Mrs. W. F. Rutherford, Mr. L. Hussey, Miss A. G. Adams, Commander and Mrs. A. E. House and 5 children, Mr. E. Beer,

Miss E. Beer, Mr. and Mrs. Farcey and daughter.

Per str. Sunning, June 21. From Hongkong. Surg Lt. J. Mr. Gratt, Mrs. W. A. Kees and son, Mr. E. Tattans, Mrs. R. Turnbull and child.

Per str. Woosung, June 21. From Hankow. Mrs. A. M. Cannand and child. Mrs. W. N. Andrews, Mrs. J. W. Cartledge, Mrs. L. E. P. Branch, Mr. A. W. Hill, Mr. J. F. Philippat, Mr. N. N. Burditt.

Per str. Ianaba Maru, June 21. From London. Messrs. J. Guim Molet, Mr. Louis, del Rosario, Y. Valdezo, Mr. J. Tambo, Mrs. T. Tanabe, Mrs. F. Furuizumi and child.

Per str. Kiangfoo, June 22. From Hankow. Mr. Richardson, Capt. Ross.

Per str. Yawata Maru, June 23. From Kobe. Miss M. Kvasheminikoff and Master Mr. and Mrs. P. Kvasheminikoff, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. F. W. Lyons, Rev. J. Blowick, Rev. O. McPolin, Rev. Galvin.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 23. From Ningpo. Mr. J. W. C. Davidson.

Per str. Chenan, June 23. From Hongkong. Messrs. N. Chadderton, F. S. Felton, E. Jackson, A. E. Williams.

Per str. Tungchow, June 23. From Tientsin. Messrs. W. G. Avby, Stedmon, Chertensstoff and A. S. Forbes.

Per str. Kwahie, June 23. From Kiukiang. Mr. de Jaeger.

Per str. Kiangteen, June 24. From Ningpo. Mr. J. C. Hsylvbert.

Per str. Kwangping, June 25. From Chinwangtao. Mr. G. Elliot.

OUTWARD

Per str. Tatung, June 15.—For Nanking and Kiukiang.—Miss Faye H. Robinson and one Lady. For Chinkiang and Kiukiang.—Misses O. L. Kate and M. G. Kesler.

Per str. Suiyang, June 15.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Weston, Messrs. J. Brenmand and G. E. Weis, Misses A. Bolton, L. Marks and Cothell.

Per str. Tungchow, June 15.—For Tientsin.—Mr. W. H. Rowe, Mr. A. Mulder, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Robinson, Mr. and Miss Morton, Mr. I. D. Gordon, Miss F. Ezra, Mrs. Sosson, Mrs. Sleep and 2 children. For Weihaiwei.—Mr. Chernosivoff, Mrs. McMichael and maid, Mr. Chernosivoff's, Governess and 2 children. For Chefoo.—Mr. E. Turog, Mr. Legrange.

Per str. Chekiang, June 16.—For Tientsin.—Mr. C. A. R. Cabul and Miss E. Hill.

Per str. Chungking, June 16.—For Hankow.—Mrs. B. S. Jones.

Per str. Hunan, June 16.—For Antung.—Mr. Bow.

Per str. Poyang, June 17.—For Hankow.—Messrs. Wm. Crimmins and Wm. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Ross. For Kiukiang.—Mrs. E. J. Ward and Miss Harriet Rietveld. For Nanking and Kiukiang.—Miss Hilda Davies.

Per str. Hanyang, June 17.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. C. Jackson. For Amoy.—Mr. S. J. Deu.

Per str. Loongmow, June 17.—For Chungking.—Mrs. and Miss Hanna, Mrs. Kearney, Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bell Hood, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker, Messrs. Cheek, Nool, F. A. Smith, C. J. Briens de Haan, B. Yacono, A. J. Miller, Phillips and I. A. Donnelly. For Wuhu.—Mrs. O. D. Dixon and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 18.—For Ningpo.—Miss Peet, Mrs. Mottu, Mr. and Mrs. R. Watanabe and 2 children, Mrs. T. Houta and Miss Metcalf.

Per str. Kingsing, June 18.—For Chefoo.—Messrs. W. E. Toeg, J. L. Wilso., C. B. Tweedy and 2 children. For Tientsin.—Capt. and Mrs. and Miss Derudder. For Weihaiwei.—Mr. W. H. Dove.

Per str. Tean, June 19.—For Swatow.—Misses Groesbeck, E. and K. Page,

Masters C. and H. Waters and T. Goresbeck and Rev. G. H. Waters. **For Hongkong**—Master K. Paget, Messrs. E. Johnsen, M. J. Austin, J. Larter and J. H. Stephen. **For Canton**—Master A. Hayes and Master E. Fisher.

Per str. Yingchow, June 19.—**For Tsingtao**—Messrs. Rozala Sobieszczanski, Max Grill and G. Imamma.

Per str. Choyang, June 19.—**For Hongkong**—Mr. W. H. L. Warren.

Per str. Fushimi Maru, June 19.—**For Japan and Seattle**—Mr. and Mrs. G. Hamilton and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. McLeod and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Carcallen and 3 children, Master Carcallen, Mrs. Lillian Jane Lyman, Mr. T. T. Wright, Mrs. C. M. Johnsen, Mrs. Jordan and 2 children, Miss A. Manning, Mrs. F. D. Garner, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Martin, Misses F. E. Martin and J. Martin, Mrs. F. E. Kauffman, Miss E. Kauffman, Mr. Walter H. Podesta, Misses Ada Brown and V. Brown, Mr. J. B. de Senna, Mr. and Mrs. D. Drake, and child, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Miss E. Remedios, Mrs. F. Machado, Mrs. C. A. Souza, Mrs. J. Marques, Mrs. G. Costa and child, Mrs. Leroy Smith, Mrs. M. S. Wisner and 2 children, Mrs. Hamlin and 2 children, Mr. W. P. Hamlin, Mrs. Holliday, Capt. and Mrs. F. Carlson, Mrs. M. F. Parkinson, Mr. D. C. Oldenborg, Misses C. E. and I. Watson, Master T. Montgomery, Master D. Montgomery and Dr. Wiczfield.

Per str. Yawata Maru, June 19.—**For Kobe**—Mrs. M. H. Buddy, Mrs. A. H. Plimpton, Misses K. and M. Lyman, Mrs. M. P. Chase, Miss J. Patchall, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Powers, Mr. and Mrs. C. Guiterrez and 2 children, Mr. F. P. Rabinowitz and R. B. Skains.

Per str. Shuntien, June 19.—**For Tientsin**—Miss Leuthstrom, Miss Nott, Mr. R. G. Blackie, Mr. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Bourne, Mr. G. Hanowan, Mr. C. H. Hanscomb, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Daniel. **For Chefoo**—Miss Beers, Mr. H. Paulsen.

Per str. Yamashiro Maru, June 20.—**For Japan**—Messrs. M. K. Kempton, P. H. Schatzmann, Mr. and Mrs. Langelette, Miss K. L. Rigby, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Pipkin, Mr. E. Ringborg.

Per str. Katori Maru, June 21.—**For Hongkong**—Mrs. Jenner Hogg and amah, Mrs. M. J. dos R. Osmund, Miss E. Osmund, Miss E. Osmund, Miss S. M. V. Remedios, Miss A. dos Remedios, Miss L. dos Remedios, Mr. S. A. W. Almeida, Miss E. M. de Carvalho, Miss Christina, Angela Maher, Miss A. Mana de Soledade, Maher, Messrs. E. Arculli, Mr. A. C. Abbott, Mr. H. P. Dick, Miss A. Basto and 3 children, Mr. F. Remedios, Miss A. M. Barnes, Mrs. V. L. Larcina and child.

Per str. Shinyo Maru, June 21.—**For San Francisco**—Mr. S. E. Banbury, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hargrove, Miss Aurora Hargrove, Miss Elain Hargrove, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Hall, Miss Alice Gregg, Mr. C. Y. Hu, Miss Sue McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. March, Master Robert March, Master Paul March, Master Sherman March, Miss Amy March, Mr. A. M. Samuel, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Sturart and infant, Mr. C. M. Stuart, Mr. C. S. Yang, Mr. H. S. Yang, Mr. K. S. Yang. **For Honolulu**—Mr. Nell Campbell. **For Yokohama**—Mr. Donald N. Alexander, Mr. E. V. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. E. C. Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. Au Noan, Miss T. Okaba, Mrs. H. Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Wada and two children, **For Kobe**—Mr. and Mrs. D. Goh, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Houston, Mr. T. Hotta, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kashwada and 2 children, Mr. K. Matsuoka, Miss C. Masuda, Mr. J. P. Mooyman, Mr. F. E. Rhodes **For Nagasaki**—Mr. S. Akamatsu, Mr. J. Fukami, Mr. E. Kojima, Mr. S. Okubo, Mr. S. Oshio, Mr. N. Sasaki, Mr. K. Shinyo, Mr. and Mrs. Toyoshima.

Per str. Iyo Maru, June 21.—**For Kobe**—Mr. M. B. Ghandhw.

Per str. Nile, June 22.—**For San Francisco**—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Jr. Burch and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. C. Barnhill and daughter, Mr. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Caccia, Mrs. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. F. Donalds and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. De Courcy and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Dawes and child, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Edwina and 7 children, Mr. H. (Join at Yokohama) Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fitzsimmons, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Hanson and 2 children, Miss H. L. Hutson, Mrs. I. Klass, Mrs. A. O. Kirkland, Mr. and Mrs. Huge Miller, Mr. C. F. MacWilliams, Mrs. E. S. Monler and 2 sons, Mr. J. A. Murphy, Mr. R. Maxwell, Mr. N. Ostergaard, Mr. and Mrs. Priestley, Miss E. Perssons, Miss C. A. Potter, Miss D. Sloan, Mrs. E. Schmidt and daughter, Mrs. Gertrude Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Turley, Mr. J. R. Teague, Mrs. A. C. Teague, Mr. B. B. Wilcox, Mr. J. P. Williams, Miss E. M. Wagstaffe, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Mrs. Jas. Walker.

Per str. Inaba Maru, June 23.—**For London**—Miss Sem, Mrs. F. C. White, Dr. P. Wigfield, Mr. J. W. Croneland, Master Voo, Mrs. J. W. Crossland.

Per str. Kutwo, June 21.—**For Kiu-kiang**—Mrs. D. W. Lucas and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gillingham, Miss Galt. **For Hankow**—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Drysdale, Rev. J. Goforth, Mr. Wong Kok-shan, Capt. Lofgren, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile, Mr. W. R. Durham.

Per str. Tuckwo, June 22.—**For Kiu-kiang**—Madame Chafcau: one child and 2 infants, Mme. Lion, one Governess, 2 children and infant, Mme. Fano, 2 Governesses, 3 children and 2 infants, Mrs. M. H. Throop 2 children and 2 infants. **For Hankow**—Mrs. W. P. Roberts and infant, Rev. Fathers Galvin, McAlphin, and Browick, Mrs. Ollerdesen and infant, Mrs. Wooten and infant, Surgeon-Lt. S. McGath.

Per str. Changon, June 22. **For Kiu-kiang**—Mrs. R. B. Price and 3 children, Mrs. Allison and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Griffing and 3 children, the Misses Murray (2), Mrs. and Miss Dadisman, Misses Catherine Hand, and Frances Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Pettitt and 3 children.

Per str. Omi Maru, June 23.—**For Japan**—Messrs. F. H. Van Leer, C. Rand, M. Winteler, Mr. and Mrs. T. Henderson, Mr. K. Brooke.

Per str. Kingsing, June 24.—**For Weihaiwei**—Mr. and Mrs. E. H. McMichael, Mr. and Mrs. L. Walker nurse and baby. **For Tientsin**—Miss Cain, Miss Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. C. E. M. Thomson, Mr. C. A. Henderson, Mr. Parbury.

Per str. Kingsing, For Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. L. Ladow and 6 children, Mr. White, Mr. Bryan.

Per str. Ngankin, June 22.—**For Hankow**—Mr. J. H. Joyner, Mr. T. C. Vines, Mr. Wong, Mr. W. A. Pettinan, Mr. R. S. Atkinson, Mr. A. Gray, Mrs. Perkins and child. **For Chinkiang and Hankow**—Mrs. Belger and child. **For Chinkiang and Kiu-kiang**—Miss M. King. **For Wuhu**—Mr. J. T. Smith. **For Kiu-kiang**—Mrs. A. T. Ostrovekhon, Master Fumagalli, Mrs. E. W. Panoff.

Per str. Shantung, June 23.—**For Hongkong**—Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stewart, Mrs. George, Mr. W. E. Kirby.

Per str. Chinkiang, June 23.—**For Newchwang**—Mr. and Mrs. Painley.

Per str. Fengtien, June 23.—**For Tientsin**—Mr. Sedgwick, Miss Hilda Evans, Mrs. Arna Sykes, Mrs. Bickerton, Miss E. Irwine, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Easton. **For Chefoo**—Mr. A. W. Hill, Mrs. Taylor and infant, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Branch, Mr. Bowchi and child. **For Weihaiwei**—Mrs. K. Mackenzie, Mrs. March and infant, Mrs. Stepleton Cotton, Master Stepleton Cotton, Masters J. W. Law, Lieut. Cannon.

Per str. Hwahlee, June 24.—**For Hankow**—Mr. Albert Rudd, E.R.A., Mr. F. E. Filton, A.B., Mr. A. E. Williams, A.B.

BIRTHS

LITTLE.—On June 20, 1920, at Dr. O'Neill's Nursing Home, Tientsin, to Owen and Hylda Little, the gift of a daughter.

ROZARIO.—On June 23, 1920, at No. 44A Cumine Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. do Rozario, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GALLOP-OLLERDESSEN.—On Saturday, June 19, 1920, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Crochet, S.J., and before U.S. Vice-Consul, Ethel May, second daughter of Mrs. Louisa Ollerdesen of Shanghai, to Herbert Byron Gallop, of Boston, Mass.

THOMSON-BOWDITCH.—On June 19, 1920, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by Rev. Dean Symons, John G. Thomson, C.A., son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Glasgow, Scotland to Priscilla Rose, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowditch, London, England.

DEATHS.

DELENTE.—On June 21, 1920, at the St. Marie Hospital, Shanghai, Albert Ernest Delente, of the French Municipal School, aged 66 years.

JONES.—On Thursday, June 17, 1920, at Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Margret, the beloved wife of P. Lockwood Jones. (By cable). Hankow papers please copy.

TONKIN.—On June 20, 1920, at No. 33 Baikal Road, Shanghai, Charles Tucker Tonkin, late Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 78 years.

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SICAWAI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind.		Hygrometer. 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather condition
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
June 18	29.73	77.0	E N E	1	73.4	71.3	82.2	70.0	O. D. R.
" 19	29.81	75.6	Calm	0	71.6	70.3	72.5	68.8	O. R.
" 20	29.84	74.8	E N E	1	71.4	70.2	73.4	67.1	O. R.
" 21	29.83	74.5	W N W	1	74.8	71.1	83.5	67.1	O.
" 22	29.81	75.2	S	1	75.8	72.0	80.1	69.3	O.
" 23	29.86	74.8	S W	1	76.7	71.1	84.2	65.7	O.
" 24	29.87	74.8	S E	1	72.7	70.6	82.4	67.5	O.

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
June 18	70.0	71.8	78.8	82.8	1.05	Nil.
" 19	68.8	72.0	72.4	80.0	1.26	0.07
" 20	69.0	72.2	72.0	81.0	0.69	Nil.
" 21	65.4	78.0	81.0	82.8	0.01	0.15
" 22	71.2	73.0	78.6	80.2	Nil.	0.34
" 23	69.2	68.6	81.0	75.5	0.02	2.08
" 24	70.0	66.0	80.0	72.2	Nil.	3.03

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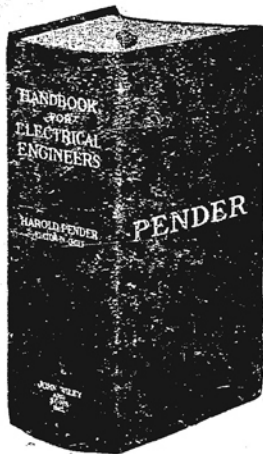
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